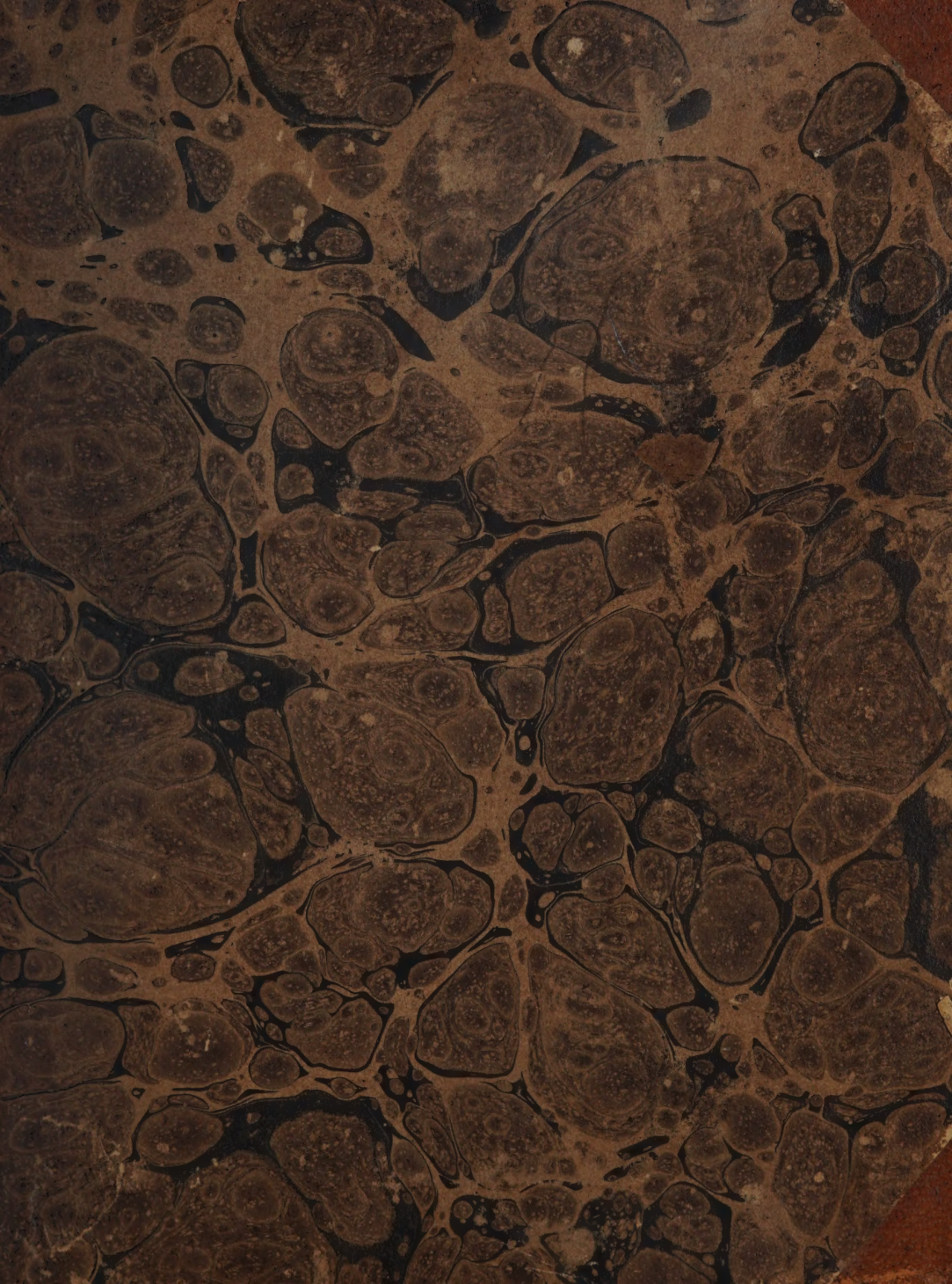






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DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

IN REPLY REFER TO
Op-292-~~MR~~/fes
Ser. 2434P29

3 January 1958.

Mr. T. A. Langstroth,
3742 Reading Road,
Cincinnati 29, Ohio.

Dear Mr. Langstroth:

Subsequent to the receipt of your letter of December 17, 1957 relative to Augustus R. Strong and the cruise of the U.S. Schooner DOLPHIN in the South Pacific in the 1820's, a search was made in the naval records.

It was found that Strong was a midshipman in 1825, having entered the Navy as such on June 20, 1823. On the fifteenth of November, 1823, he was ordered to proceed to Norfolk and report to Commodore Isaac Hull, U.S.N. for duty on board the U.S. Frigate UNITED STATES, flagship of the Pacific Squadron. While the UNITED STATES was in Chorillas Roads off the coast of Peru, on August 13, 1825, Midshipman Strong was transferred to the U.S. Schooner DOLPHIN, then under the command of Lt. Comdr. John Percival. The DOLPHIN was under orders from Commodore Hull to proceed to the South Pacific in search of the mutineers of the whaling ship GLOBE, a mission in which she was successful. On his return to Callao, Peru on September 1, 1826, Strong was transferred back to the U.S. Frigate UNITED STATES and upon the return of that frigate to the United States on April 25, 1827, Midshipman Strong was detached at New York and granted leave of absence.

You may be interested in learning that Augustus R. Strong advanced to the rank of lieutenant in the Navy and died of yellow fever at Pensacola, Florida on the eighteenth of October 1834. Captain Wolcott Chauncey, U.S.N., Commanding the U.S. Navy Yard and Station at Pensacola in reporting Lieutenant Strong's death to the Secretary of the Navy on 19 October 1834, stated:

He has been 1st lieutenant of the Schooner EXPERIMENT, was considered as an excellent officer and a very correct man. He has been buried this day with the usual honors and respect, due to his rank and merits. *****

Sincerely yours,

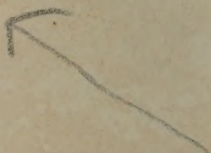
F. Kent Loomis

F. Kent Loomis
Captain, USN (Ret.)
Asst. Director of Naval History

138 Pcs



Hiram Paulding, Lieutenant U. S. N.
(From the original miniature in the possession of the family.)



United States' Frigate, United States.

Caboillo's Roads, Coast of Peru.

August 12th 1825

Received orders from Commodore Isaac Hull, to report myself to Lieutenant Commandant John Percival, for duty on board the United States' Schooner Dolphin, of 12 guns, bound on a cruise to the different Islands, in the Pacific Ocean

August 13th Joined the United States' Schooner Dolphin, under the Command of Lieut. Commandant, John Percival, and found the following Officers on board

Lieut. Commandant John Percival	
William Hornes, 1 st Lieut	Mid. Edw ^d . Schenck
Arthur Lewis, Sailing Master	" Chas. Davis
John Bates, Purser	
Benj ⁿ . Wells, Surgeon	

Joined Mr. William Paulding as First Lieut
Midshipman Nathaniel C. Lawrence, Charles
H. Mc Blair, and myself

Strong breezes from the S^d & E^d in the afternoon with thick hazy weather, as is common at this season of the year. On the 17th we got under way and stood down through the Breacon passage, spoke the Peruvian Frigate, O'Higgins one of the Blockading Squadron, lying under the Island of San. Lorenzo; at daylight passed between the Paladros, a couple of remarkable rocks, about 10 miles separate, off the Harbour of Huacho. Lat. Observed this day 11° South. Longitude 74° West

August 18th Standing down along the coast of Peru, with a fine breeze, the land in sight, distant about 15 miles. It has a very beautiful appearance, thick heavy clouds rest upon the summit, with a bright sun shining underneath which gives the sides of the mountains, a variety of colouring - The coast is very broken here and there pebble walls, large white rocks, and sand ridges

As far to the Northward as the eye can extend you discover the Morro de Casma, a large black bluff, the base is obscured by clouds, the top is black which has a very dismal appearance - Entered the Bay of Casma with a light breeze, remained a few hours, and weighed anchor and stood out to sea

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The Bay of Casma, is quite spacious; the surrounding country is very barren, but on the nearer approach to the water, it has a more inviting appearance, a small river empties into the Bay, which at particular seasons of the year, affords very excellent water, the reason of its not always being the case, is owing to the seas forcing itself a considerable way up; which gives it a brackish taste. The snow melts on the mountains and runs down, which swells the river to a considerable height and forces the salt water out - The Town of Casma is about 2 leagues distant from the Port -

The reason of our not remaining ^{longer} at Casma ~~longer~~ ^{was} owing to there being considerable work on, and it not being convenient to procure wood and water -

We got underway, with a stiff breeze, as is common in the Bay, of afternoon, but on getting out side of the Harbour, you find the breeze quite moderate. The Anchorage is close under a high hill, which the wind pushes down with considerable force - I once lay here in the Frigate United States, and we practiced our evolutions - It is seldom vessels enter this Port, as there is no inducement

We sailed for Santa, with a fine breeze, but had not an opportunity of seeing the Land, and small Bay, that lay between these two places, our view was principally

fully after night, and the moon spread her resplendent
rays, without a cloud to obscure them, but the moon
faintly cast a dark shade, for some distance from the land
which prevented us from seeing, any small inlet or cove
that might have been visible at day - At 10 P.M. we
entered Santa Passage, formed by an Island of about
4 miles in length, and 4 distant from the main land, a
heavy swell set through the passage, with a strong current
we found between 6 and 10 fathoms water, At 11. came
to in the Bay of Santa, in 7 fathoms water. August 20th

The Bay of Santa is about 4 miles in length, with a
large rock off the Harbour called Hump Back Rock, the
anchorage is at the upper part of the Bay, close under the
land, at the lower part there is a fresh water river, of consid-
erable size, but we could not procure water there, owing to
the heavy surf, we were compelled to dig wells, and found
the water to be very bad, so we got without any dif-
ficulty - There is no houses at the Port and the Town of
Santa is about 1 league distant from the anchorage - stock
is very scarce, and not easily to be procured at any price.
Several men and women came on board to see the Schooner
but in a short time became so embewered with the fumes
of Bacon, that the Captain gave orders to get the Schooner
under way, after getting them out we held all fast -
The next day, we sailed for Huanchaco -

On the afternoon of the 21st we sailed from
 Santa, with a fine breeze. We had a pleasant run of
 about 12 hours, and anchored in Huanchaco Roads,
 the Port of Bolivar, formerly the Port of Springfield.
 There is generally a heavy on-shore wind at this place,
 so much so, that it is impossible for Merchant Vessels
 to land, the cargoes, are landed, by the Natives, in large
 Lanchones, which they manage with great dexterity -
 I once lay here in the Frigate United States, and visited
 the City of Bolivar, it is quite large and has contained
 a great number of inhabitants, but was at present
 very much deserted, between the Port and City, there
 is the ruins of an extensive Indian town, the Natives
 can give no account of it what ever, It has been walked
 and appears to have been the streets appear to have
 been razed off at right angles - There is still visible
 the remains of a large Plaza, or Public Square
 an immense quantity of Gold and silver, is pre-
 pared to be buried in the ruins, a few years ago
 a gold coffin, was dug up which contained the
 remains of a female -

On the afternoon of the 22nd we sailed for
 Paita. The 2nd day out we were in sight of the
 Islands of Lobos - The Captain went on the 1st
 Island, we saw seal and Penguins in great abun-
 dance

On the evening of the 26th August, we
saw in sight of Land and stood in with a
fine breeze our land was ^{fall} between 10 and 12 miles
towards of Paita, our Port of destination, in
running down we had alternate fresh and light
breezes - I had turned in, but feeling a curiosity
to see the entrance of the Harbour, I dressed
myself and walked on deck, The moon favoured
us with her light, or we should not have been
able to have anchored that night. We passed
several Promontories or Points, and thought that
in each bright bay the Port of Paita, but
was as frequently disappointed, at length seeing
a small Point, the shipping at anchor in the Bay
was exposed to our view

The Bay of Paita is quite spacious, &
perfectly smooth, The town is situated on
the rise of the hill, the houses are one story
and principally built of mud, and plastered
with mud, they have generally two rooms
with no floors, which have no floors ~~except~~
~~the bare ground~~ - The streets run parallel,
with small alleys intersecting them - We
have procured Beef and vegetables in great
abundance, which is brought from Ty

ura, a City in the interior, distant about 14 leagues
it has been a City of considerable note but is at pres-
ent poor and produces nothing more than what is
actually necessary for the sustenance of life,

While staying at this place they were preparing
for St Rosas' day, I was on shore and saw at
several different places, women at work upon
caps, for the occasion, they were fantastically or-
namented with jewels of different kinds
and pins I think they were the richest things
of the kind I ever saw before, some of the
jewels appeared to be of immense value, but
they allowed them to pay about as if they
were mere trash

August the 31st we weighed anchor and
stood over to the North Eastern part of the
Bay, for the purpose of watering - The water is
brought from the lower part of Colan, upon asses
each carrying four Callabashes containing three
gallons each, young females, mounted on the opposite
side up to the landing place, and receive one real
and a half per load, it is a slow plan, and but
few ships water in this manner, they generally use
the Battamaranes, large rafts formed of cabbage
wood, which is very buoyant, the natives take

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from ten to sixteen casts upon the raft, they
start of an afternoon, when they are favored
with a strong breeze, and return of a morning
when it is perfectly calm.

On the September 5th 1825 weighed anchor and
stood out, bound for the Galapagos Islands, had
under convey the American Ship America, and
Brig Taamashamaka, the former we sent sailed
but the latter could give us steering sails and
cannons. The fifth day out, we discovered Hood's
Island, and while lying to during the night,
lost sight of one of the convey, the America -
Three hours of the forenoon of the next day, we
had the most pleasant sailing I ever experienced
it was while passing down Hood's Island, with
a fine breeze, and perfectly smooth water, the
Captain and all hands on board remarked it -

September 6th 1825 came to in Gardner's Bay
Hood's Island - The Bay is open, but perfectly smooth
immediately on our anchoring we sent a party
of men on shore to procure Tarapins.

The Captain and several of the Officers including
myself likewise went.

On our standing on shore Lt. Horner, and myself took a different direction from the rest. I lost the way, and having a desire to see every thing that was curious or remarkable on the Island, I choose a direction, in which I thought we ~~was~~ must ~~likely~~ would be most likely to fall in with any thing worthy of remark -

The first reptile we saw, was a small snake, which we killed, I had every reason to suppose ^{that} we should meet with many, but this was the only one we saw, during our stay at the Island, and this appeared to be very inoffensive - it resembled the Garter snake, which are quite common in the United States - The saw innumerable numbers of lizards, which at first excited very unpleasant feelings, owing to their poisonous appearance, we at length became reconciled at the sight of them, and found that they were perfectly inoffensive - They are from 6 to 8 inches in length - The saw several different kinds of birds, but the most remarkable was the dove, they are much smaller in size, than those of the Continent, and of a different colour, but can be easily distinguished by their similitude of shape and manner. Their colour is a deep brown, with the tips of the feathers tinged with a deep blue, their breast is of a much

lighter colour, than any other part of their
body - They are generally found, under the
low shrubs out of the sun - whether they have
an aversion to the sun or not, I cannot say, but
I am rather of an opinion, that they can find
more nourishment in the shade where it is
cool and moist, than in the sun, where the
ground is completely scorched up, this must
be the cause of their spending the principal
part of their time in the shade I have observ-
ed them towards sundown, pointing about
in the long grass, and are at this time very
shy, at any part of the day, you may approach
supperingly near, so as to kill them with a
stick not over three feet in length

There is another kind of bird which bears some
resemblance to the Blue Jay, but has the impu-
dence of the Goshawk, I examined this bird, and
found it to be carnivorous, I have put down
upon a stone and these birds have come up and
eat out of my hand, in fact all the birds
of this Island, are so very tame, that a man
possessed of any humanity could not have the
heart to kill them; after having discovered
these tameness

There is great sport in fishing at this place, it does not require the Angler to sit for whole hours, before he can have the pleasure of ^{receiving} ~~receiving~~ a bite or taking his little prey. ~~Just~~ before your line reaches the bottom, a fish from 10 to 20 lbs. raises hold without stopping to try the skill of the Angler. Three of us caught within the course of an hour, upwards of 60. the least weighing over 6 pounds; they were all of one kind but of various colours, brown, deep yellow, and one in particular was of a variety of colours - We were much troubled with sharks which bit our hooks from the line, we permitted it to worry our lines -

This Island is volcanic, the stones are so porous, that you may strike two of them together, and they will retain the pencil as long as bell metal; It resembles pot ware the more in its appearance than any other, else I can compare it too - I discovered cavities in the sides of the ~~field~~ that were burnt completely black, which are proofs, that they have been burning hills you cannot perceive that they have even been much lava -

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About two and a half miles from the Anchorage
back on the Island, is a valley which abounds
with the ~~Pithecia~~ Pithecia tree, it is here where we
found our Tacapins and upon this tree they
subsist; several of them join together, and in the
course of a few weeks or months they saw the
tree down, which is about 4 foot in circum-
ference, and upon this they live, We found across
a tree they had fell and found thirty or forty
feeding upon it. These Tacapins weigh from 90 to
100 lbs each, but the flesh only, will not weigh
more than 40 lbs, the fat is remarkable fine
and as clear as oil, I have frequently seen them
fight and the one that passes his head highest
is conquer, the other immediately retreats -

Our men suffered much in carrying them
they strap them fast by a fore and hind leg
and slung them across their backs as a soldier
does his knapsack - We got on board composed
of an hundred and fifty, which lasted us
until we arrived at the Washington Group -

September 10th 1825 got under way and accom-
panied by the Brig Tamaehamaka and stood
out to the Southward and Westward, this

evening anchored under Charles Island, after a run of 42 miles. We sent an officer to the Post Office, and found several old letters, which had been left there by whalers. The anchorage is nearly about a high hill, with the top of it very rugged, owing to a volcano. This hill has been, a perfect volcano and has emitted much lava, but is now completely exhausted. This Island is much higher than 'Hoods' but is not as thickly covered with low shrubs as the latter —

September 10th At 9 A.M. got under way and stood out with a fine breeze to the Southward and Westward after a pleasant run, of 16 days the joyful sound of Land, & saluted our ears —

September 26th At 5 A.M. made the Marquesas Islands, Dominica or Oheavahoo, bearing S. E. W. 'Hoods Island' W. by N. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. 40 miles. At 11 stood to under Dominica Island, the Captain & Mr. Faulding left the vessel in the brig with beads, pieces of Iron hoops &c. to trade with the natives — Dominica, is very high land, and the soil very fertile, they produce various kinds of fruits, the Cocoonut, Papalia, Plantain, Banana, &c. which they will trade for different articles — From the

As we could ^{see} their little boats scattered about under the shades of Baobab trees, and the natives flocking down towards the landing place, on the rise of a hill under a small tree, numbers of them had assembled and went through many singular gestures. At first we thought they had some opposite design, they appeared with long poles, and at times not one of them was to be seen, at others we could distinctly perceive them waving something white, which they held in their hand —

On the boats nearing the shore, they were very desirous it should land, but the Captain not having heard their characters, painted in the worst light, was fearful they might attack the boat and therefore laid off at a distance and beckoned them to come along side, numbers swam off with fruit, threw them into the boat, and returned without waiting to receive any recompence. An old Chief was along side, they offered him several presents, which they set great value hold in great value, but he would not except of any. We thought that they were hostile, and he was too honorable to receive presents from an enemy: or because we offered the same to him, that we had given to the others, and he considered it degrading to receive them.

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The Captain took a boat, and ~~presented~~ ^{entered} a small cove at the upper end of the Island, on his landing he saw two natives, but they immediately run up the mountain, nor could any thing have induced them to return - It is proof that they have been visited but seldom, or have been ill treated by those they have seen -

Before at anchor here might be able to procure water, with a little difficulty, I saw several rivulets running down the mountains and ~~emptying~~ ^{discharging} themselves into the sea - nothing else can be procured -

The boat having returned, weighed anchor and stood N. by E. for the Island of Novaheavah - At Maseidian the Island of Roosahoo goes N. N. E. Novaheavah W. by N. The windward point of Novaheavah is very remarkable, at the distance of two hundred feet from the surface of the sea, is a large rock, which appears to stand on a pivot - The different figures it exhibits, at different bearings is certainly very remarkable, and on a near approach to it, you are apprehensive that it will fall, which excites the most ~~anxious~~ ^{anxious} feelings, the thought of so large a rock, falling from such an immense height into the ocean and the disturbance it would excite below, must certainly cause a most magnificent appearance -

The entrance to Comptobler's Bay, has certainly a very grand appearance, the passage is narrow and deep, on both sides are lofty hills, but more particularly the upper, which has a very lively appearance owing to its fertility - From the entrance of the bay, is visible a high point which projects some distance out, and forms two beautiful vallies, and bays, owned by different tribes -

The front of this point is perpendicular and a solid rock, on the summit of it might be erected, with very little difficulty a fortification, which would command the entrance of the harbour, and protect both vallies, against a force of twenty sail of the line -

We were upwards of two hours, working into Happa Bay, which is not more than one and half miles from the entrance, in less time than twenty minutes we had the wind from all points of the compass, at one moment a squall, the next a calm, light flaws &c. so that it kept us continually wearing, tacking, shoving, and bracing we had the same kind of weather on leaving the bay, this is owing to the high land -

We had not entered but a short distance before we discovered a Canoe pulling off towards us, it was rudely constructed, on one side was a frame projecting out four or five feet, it was formed by

6 Raising a pole, the length of the Canoe, on the surface
of the water, ^{a few feet apart} pieces were raised to this perpendicular
and of the same height as the boat; the same number
extended from the opposite side, at ~~the~~ ^{the} boat, and
were raised together, which complicated the frame, by
forming seats for the pullers. The Canoe was thirty feet
in length, in the bows, was a short pole, with feathers
and a piece of Tappa attached to it, the only ornaments
that could be seen; and these were not arranged with
any neatness - These Canoes are in pieces, sewed to-
-gether but ~~In this Canoe were five athletic~~
~~young men~~ not so neat, but that it requires a man
almost constantly bailing to keep her from filling

In this Canoe were five Athletic young
men, who pulled up along side, ~~gained~~ ^{gained} singing out
Tappa, Tappa, and pointing towards the Northward,
Shortly after another Canoe came near us ^{crying}
Happa, Happa, with the same number of men ^{in it} crying
Happa, Happa, and pointing to the Southward &
Westward - The Captain got up on the ~~steam~~ ^{deck} and
pointed towards Happa Bay, repeating the words at
the same time, The one in the bows of the Tappa Canoe
immediately raised himself up, extended his hand
towards the Happa, repeating in a very melancholly

town, Happa, Happa, and putting his arm pale gradually to his side at the same time sunk into his seat, with melancholy and disappointment pictured on his countenance, not one was heard to utter a word, or tried to induce us to go into their bay, after this circumstance - This at once gave me an exalted opinion of the Tyees, showing their warlike disposition, and the fears on which they stood with the Happas induced me to believe they were to prove able to use any persuasive measures that might induce us not to enter their enemies bay -

At 4 P.M. came to in Happa bay, the village of Happa bearing S. W. & W. the Southward point of the bay S. E. & $\frac{1}{2}$ E. the Eastern S. E. & S. -

Immediately on our anchoring, the Schooner was completely filled with the Natives of Happa; and thinking they might be usefully, we exercised the Musketeers, and placed centres in order to keep them in awe of us - They expressed much astonishment at the number of muskets we had, and were very desirous of obtaining part of them - These and powder they held in the highest estimation, since they have learnt the use of them: it is said they once considered a whales tooth as almost invaluable, they still hold them in high estimation, but not comparable with firearms -

At least the landing place is a fine place

which spreads its branches sufficiently far to protect
several hundred of the natives from the scorching rays
of the sun - Under this tree is erected a platform
of stone, which shews considerable skill in masonry
and appears to have stood for ages; seats are formed
on this on which the chiefs and principal warriors
lay spanned by the sea breeze, for a whole day without
moving - The females also assemble here with their
hair and bodies plentifully rubbed with cocoanut oil
the smell, of which is very disagreeable to one not ac-
customed to it - I cannot account for their oiling them-
selves in this manner; unless it have some peculiar
quality that prevents the flies and other insects from
biting them, as they wear no other apparel than a
Turban on their head and a Lappa which they some
times throw over their shoulders -

When I first landed some of the War-
riors had assembled on the beach; they generally carry
a spear, and are principally six feet in height, with
every limb perfectly proportioned, their face & bodies
are beautifully tattooed which gives them a very
commanding appearance -

The manner in which they are
tattooed is certainly very remarkable, the men
have their face and bodies, fancifully marked

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with Cocoonut ink, it certainly is executed with great taste, judgement, and ingenuity, but remarkable as it may be, bears no resemblance to any one thing that can be mentioned -

The women are not as much tattooed as the men, and are not allowed the same figures, their feet, and as high up as the calf of the leg; their hands and ~~shoulders~~ are beautiful past description, their lips are also tattooed which when they laugh gives them the most fascinating appearance -

The Chiefs, Warriors, and rich men are always tattooed the most, for they are the better able to pay for it - Their manner of tattooing is very singular, they first burn the husk of a Cocoonut in a confined place, the part of which is their ink; their needle is of a piece of bone, with four or five fine teeth formed at one end, the other end is stuck in a small ^{stick} forming an acute angle with it; while tattooing, they hold in their left hand, and apply it on the place they wish to prick; upon this they tap with another stick of about eighteen ^{inches} in length, which they hold in their right hand, they occasionally dip their right thumb in the ink and rub it on the bone; they do it with such dexterity that if a person did not watch them very narrowly he would have every reason to suppose ~~that~~

the bone contained the ink - The ~~operation~~ is very painful, particularly the inside of the legs, and about the eyes -

While on shore they treated us with the greatest civilities that a savage is capable of: they would always keep close to us, and express their astonishment at our clothes and person in a very singular manner; they have frequently come up to me, and felt of my clothes, separated my shirt ~~from~~, looked attentively at one another for a moment, and then started back in the greatest surprise, whether it was at my skin or the number of clothes I had on, I cannot say - they will trade almost anything they have for a piece of clothing, some have obtained old coats, jackets and shirts, they sometimes wear one of these pieces which give them the most ridiculous appearance -

This circumstance will give you an idea of their ignorance, and is a proof that they suppose us possess supernatural powers - The Master and myself went on shore to take some observations with an artificial horizon, they were so eager to see us that they became rather troublesome, we described a large circle, which we told them was tabooed, (a restriction they lay on places they do not wish more particular person to enter) - During the time we were

taking the observations they danced, slapped their hands together and kept incessantly crying out *Mattie Mattie Tappe!* (that is kill kill the Tapes! for they are our greatest enemies -

There is one excellent watering place in this Bay, and people can be supplied with different kinds of fruit, their dogs cannot be purchased unless for firearms and ammunition. They have learnt the abominable practice of chewing tobacco, and will trade almost any thing they have for it

September 29th 1825 - Got underway and stood out for Massachusetts Bay, Novahevak - At 12 came to in Massachusetts Bay in 5 fathoms water, under the hill where Captain Porter, erected his Fort, and about the point in which Madisonville stood -

The vessel was filled with Natives during the afternoon, both males and females, who had swam off, their conduct while aboard was very correct nor did we see any attempts at thieving that natural propensity they have, as many persons who have visited the Island report -

We asked several of them if they recollected Capt Porter, they brightened up at the very name and

pointed towards the hill, where the Fort was
erected, it is their opinion, that there is not an
other such a man in existence. One of the greatest
chiefs in the place calls himself Forter, and
has taken possession of the hill, which is Tabooed
to females, except a few particular ones, which
are called Tabooed girls, are allowed to go over it.
The natives of this place are more civilized than
those of Conception, and are not so eager, to
trade as the ~~former~~ ^{latter}, their manner of tattooing
and war implements are the same —

This valley is beautiful and
very extensive, there is several rivulets of water
running through it which supplies the Bread
fruit, the Coconut, the Bread, and other dif-
ferent trees, with that which the hand of in-
dustry ~~but~~ neglected, every shrub, has the thriving
appearance —

There are extensive walls in
this valley, which ~~have the same appearance of~~
~~that at Hoappa~~ are built of stone, the same
as those at Hoappa, but I should judge from
the appearance, have not been used for the
same purpose of late years —

Their Houses are neatly made, with flight poles erected upright, in the ground, forming a square, and thatched with the leaves of the beach tree, the roofs are also of leaves, and so neatly put on, as to be perfect proof against rain, the beams or poles that are visible inside are neatly ornamented with twine of various colours, made of the bark of the Cocconut tree - There was one in which I remained for several hours, and remarked its appearance particularly, in front ~~there~~ was a wall four or five feet high, paved with flag stone, the same as the inside, this was open the same as a piazza upon which you might sit and enjoy the cool air, in the middle of the house was a long raised benchway as also against the back part, which answered for a pillar, between these are mats laid, upon which they sleep, around the room hung ~~there~~ were implements, fishing uten-
~~sils~~, stills &c. there were six or eight muskets handsomely arranged on one side, which were so bright that in our Armies, I have seen but few that have surpassed them, in one corner ^{to the roof} hung several bags of powder, neatly packed with paper and secured with twine so as to prevent it from any accident -

In the middle of the room, was a ~~log~~ of the Brazil forest tree highly polished, resting on a frame erected for the purpose; it was about seven feet in length and flared out so as to contain the body of a man, in this case the remains of the husband, of the woman who owned the house -

The dead a few weeks previous, and being con- sidered a God, his body was put in this, and covered with aromatic herbs, and is there to remain until the Coffin decays, and then his remains are to be put in a tubbed house where all the dead are conveyed on the night of his death all the dogs cats and fowls were ~~there~~ ^{the} neighbours were killed, so that they might not disturb the God he being the richest and oldest man was entitled to this name, and prospered as such a few days after his death, his wife married again

As I walked through the valley, at a public house where there had lately been a feast I was invited to walk in and drink kava with them - This kava is made by the inferiors chewing the kava root, for the superiors, it is first chewed and put into a calabash, mixed with water, and then strained, they drink this, and then eat very heartily after it which has the

same effect as Spiritus Rignea, by frequent drinking it has a tendency to peel the skin off of those who use it -

Previous to their ~~drinking~~ assembling to drink it, an individual goes through the valley shouting and inquiring who has any objection to their drinking kava if there be no objection made, as is always the case, the person returns, and they recommence their dissipation if such it may be termed -

Whenever our officers landed there would about a hundred little boys generally of 12 years of age - and the most interesting looking little fellows I ever beheld would assemble on the beach pick them up in their arms bearing them about expressing the greatest joy - I regretted much having to part with them -

On the 5th October, the first Lt. and myself went to Lewis' Bay a few miles to seaward to see if we could procure kava &c &c The island as we sailed down opened to view some of the most beautiful valleys, that ever the eye witnessed at one time we would have in view rocks of prodigious height, the base lashed by a raging sea, the summits fertile as if the careful farmer had ^{cultivated} ~~watered~~ every seed stream that had worn channels in the ~~obscure~~ ^{apparent} impenetrable rock, precipitated itself in a steady stream, into the framing ocean

others that were deep rapid, tumbled down the
rocks, and causing a gentle murmur, that filled the
soul with admiration - At times little bays were
open to view, that exposed ~~valleys that were~~ filled
with groves of Cocconut and Bread Fruit trees, such
delightful spots have combined they have been
blessed with -

Lewis Bay is land locked
but the entrance so narrow that it is dangerous for
a ship to work in - the houses and general appear-
ance of this bay shews marks of industry, and a fast
approach toward civilization on the left hand
side of the bay, is situated a house, that reminded
of the farmer, retired from the hurry and bustle of
life, had chosen a rural spot and divested of all
cares except the regular return of his crops, the raising
of a few fine pigs and other necessaries, requisite
for the sustenance of life - This house was surrounded
by a stone wall, and sequestered amidst a group of
Cocconut trees, under which a half dozen children
in their innocent amusement, added gaiety to the
scene. Further down in an angle formed by a
stream, that meandered through the valley and
discharged itself into the bay was a grove of Coc-
nut and Bread fruit trees, under which numbers

of the Natives, of both sexes, were enjoying themselves in
innocent amusements, occasionally warlike dances
in their form, and majestic in their tread would
paf and pefaf, which added grandeur to the scene

October 5th got underway and stood
out bound on our cruise after a
run of 7 days (which was procrastinated
by our taking different courses; with
the hope of making some discovery) we
made Carolines' Island, a low un-
inhabited Island. The appearance of
this when you first make it at
the distance of 10 miles, has a very
remarkable appearance, some parts
having trees of considerable height (the
Island being separated into different
parts by passages into the inland
sea or lagoon) others steep high or sharp
and again rocks, give it the appear-
ance of the spires of a city seen at
a distance on a plain —

On the leeward part of the Isnd
finding it impossible to get anchor-
age the Captain ordered a pedge
and haulser to be carried on shore
the pedge hooked in a hole in the
coral rock and the end of the
haulser passed on board; to this

we made during the night although
 there was a heavy surf on the beach.
 If it had died away a calm as the
 wind shifted to a different direction
 we must inevitably ^{have} gone ashore
 but as we had a regular trade wind
 we had nothing to apprehend from
 that but during our stay we had
 strong breezes and incessant rains

There is a flat extends out
 for some distance, which at high water
 is completely covered. In various places
 on this flat is crevices which are filled
 with fish of various sorts and sizes. It
 afforded us great amusement to catch
 the fish with lines and kill them with
 boarding pipes. The most remarkable
 are the Parrot and Lamprey and the
 former of which is a beautiful green
 and the mouth resembling a parrot when
 it derives its name from. The latter
 fish is from 4 to 5 feet in length of a sleek
 brown a head differing from other
 fish with regular teeth with which
 they can commit a very severe wound
 and they are not the least blackward in

making an attack on an individual
Our men called this Shark Island
owing to the immense number
which we saw and caught. We had
quick and fine made for the
purpose with which we caught
great numbers cut their tail
off and let them go in the of
the moon when the tide was up
the flats and we were watching
about here had to be very cautious
and avoid the porcupine fish
as several of our men had been
attacked by them. At the distance
of three miles from where we lay is a
Lagoon, of considerable size which abounds
with shell fish of various kinds of which
none are worth preserving.

Sept 28th 1825

33

Arrived after a short
voyage, from the Gallapagos, and anchored
at 4 P.M. in Comptrollers bay off the village
of Happa of which there are two, separated by
a small promontory and inveterate enemies.

The scenery here is more
sublimely romantic than even the most
fruitful imagination can describe - Upon
entering the bay the wind shifted in opposite
directions every few minutes in a most re-
markable manner - As we went up the
bay we saw several canoes, with natives
in them, who by holding up fish, making
much noise, and many singular gestures
indicated a desire of communication
with us - When the vessel came to anchor
a great number came on board, some naked
others with small waist clothes about their
bodies, which were ingeniously tattooed -

The faces of the most distinguished are com-
pactly covered with the marks; which
gives them at a distance the appearance
of negroes - The women have their hands, feet
shoulders and frequently their lips (the
inside ^{of the upper} even to their teeth, tattooed in the
bes -

64
The marks of the females are much more neatly and delicately executed than those of the men; who generally have fishes, birds, and broad stripes described upon them in various directions - Their activity in the water is truly astonishing - The intercourse between the Schooner, and the shore was kept up, with almost as much facility (by the natives) by their dexterous swimming as if there had been a bridge between the two - The women and children do not appear to be inferior in this respect to the men, the former continually coming on board the vessel, with no other clothing than a few leaves attached together with grass - It is said the children can swim almost as soon as they can walk - The females are generally very handsome: but are so perfectly in a state of nature, as to have no ideas of modesty or feminine delicacy - They are very subservient to the males and are ~~also~~ prohibited from eating almost every article with them - This is what they call *La-bowing* -

The poor women are generally prevented from eating those berries, which the men wish; under the pretence of its being Tabooed. They even have Bread fruit trees (which abound here) appropriated solely for their use; those which the men use of are Tabooed - They are prohibited from eating pork altogether except on particular occasions - These superstitious creatures never violate these restrictions placed upon them; from the dread of being overtaken by some misfortune as a punishment for the offence -

They have a custom particularly among the females, of staining themselves with a mud which gives them skin a yellow colour over which they anoint with cocoa nut oil; the smell of which is very disagreeable at first but after having been among them for a short time, it is rather the reverse - This yellow stain, gives them a death-like appearance -

They are upon the whole an excellent people, one will almost unavoidably form an attachment by remaining a few days among them - They are so warlike a people

36
perhaps the most friendly and hospitable of
any other in the world, taking into consider-
ation their uncivilized state -

Thursday Sept 29th 1825 - At 9.30 a.m.
got underway and stood out of Comptroller
Bay, and at 1.45 p.m. ^{See acct.} came to anchor in
Nanapachsetts or Kwaakewah Bay, seven
miles below the former place - This is a
delightful and more spacious than that
just spoken of -

I just as we anchored a large canoe
with a number of the natives was observed
coming along side and what surprised
us greatly was a white man sitting in
each end of her dressed in the garb of
sailors - When these men came on board
they informed us they had been here some
time, having left an English Whale ship
they understood the language, very well
had attached to the manners and customs
of the people and by no means wished
to leave the place - We found them very
useful in interpreting for us; and they
appeared to possess great influence as the
natives have a great respect for white men

those who first visited our people, described her to their friends; as belonging to the nation of the Maoy Mooy Marnas or great bird having observed the Eagle painted upon the quarter deck - They also enquired if the people was of the same Nation as Poty (meaning Corn? Porter) who is frequently spoken of here and at Comptrollers Bay; but at this place he is almost considered as a demi-God - We were pleased to find ^{a number} both here and at ~~Comptroller~~ Hapah Bay with Amer: Naval buttons, tied about their wrists and ankles -

The hill upon which Porter built a fort in the name of the U. S. is held as a sacred spot by them - It is owned by one who calls himself Porter, and pretends to be his son

This spot of ground is Tabooed so that the women may not be admitted upon it upon any consideration (excepting a few who are called Taboo women, being privileged in honor of some distinguished parents or other relatives) - A few weeks previous to our arrival as we were informed two Dutch men of war came in, and before they left sent fifty or sixty men on shore and

drove the natives back, carried off their things; and committed other outrages upon the property of these perfectly inoffensive people; it is said that a dutch officer, as he was about to leave the beach, seeing a Chief, with a number of ornaments about him, demanded them with a drawn cutlass, and even extorted the ivory ornaments from his ears - This is the story told by the natives and must certainly have some foundation -

When I went on shore I was pleased to see the women sitting in groups upon the grass, singing their mournful ditty to which they kept time by clapping their hands - the men manifested a great disposition to be friendly by offering to shake hands and frequently repeating the word Motaky which signifies, good, some of them requesting to change names with me, which is a great mark of friendship - It is worthy of remark that they have many English words among them, more so than any other language, it is true they have one or two Spanish words; but they say they can understand the English more easily than any other

This is without doubt owing to their having
 more ~~common~~ intercourse with those who
 speak that language than with any others.
 The women appear very anxious to come on
 board the vessel; and when they found they
 were not prohibited came off in great num-
 bers; having no idea as before mentioned, of
 modesty or chastity tho' they entertain ideas of
 fidelity among one another; but they have
 certainly very little scruple among white, nor
 do their husbands or parents by any means
 object to this license with foreigners, but on
 the contrary encourage it in every respect
 - a day or two after, I was in the interior of
 the village, and was attracted by the ceremony
 of drinking, Kava - This is made of ~~the~~ part
 of the same name, which has a medicinal
~~taste~~ strong pungent taste, it is prepared by
 several persons employed to chew it very fine-
 ly, after which they take it from their mouth
 put it into a ^{wooden} tray, and mix it with water
 before commencing to drink it, a procla-
 mation is ^{generally} issued in a singing tone of voice
 by one of the company, announcing that they
 are about to drink Kava, and wishing to

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know who has objection there to - when drunk;
and after eating heartily after it, it has an in-
toxicating, or rather a stupifying effect, so that
those who are under the influence of it fall
soundly asleep in a short time - when drunk
for the cure of a disease, they generally take it
every morning for the space of a month, at
the expectation of ~~that~~ ^{which} time it will have driven
out all humors, and and the skin compleat
peel off - Their houses inside are extremely
clean, in some of which are suspended the em-
balmed dead bodies, of their esteemed friends
relatives enclosed in a box or coffin made
of the Trunk of the Bread-fruit tree, where
they are permitted to hang until the coffin
becomes much decayed, when the body is care-
moniously entered - The dead which are
preserved in this manner, are those whom
they revered while living, and after their
death are considered as Gods - They make
offerings of pork, vegetables & ~~for some~~
to these for some days, and keep the coffin
open for public inspection - The relatives
~~are~~ not the least dejected; but on the contra-
ry elated while the remains are in the
house -

Their subsistence is principally upon the bread-fruit and cocoa-nut - They have several ways of curing them before eating - The former is soaked, but most generally placed under ground for the space of two or three days, until it becomes rotted, or pome, when it is taken out and mixed to the consistency ^{of what is} well known in the U.S. by the name of mush, this is put in a vessel in that state, and kept for eating. The taste of this kind of food is not very agreeable, as may be imagined, to one unaccustomed to it - However they make a very rich dish of compressed cocoa-nut, and roasted bread-fruit, these mixed together resemble the former - I saw ~~that~~ ^{that} they is a berry, which they eat perfectly raw, women, I have seen, walking along the margin of the bay, picking up shellfish, which they eat on the spot -

I saw one man who was so extremely lame - that he could neither walk nor stand, ^{a few feet} but moved by means of a stick, with little more activity than that of a snail, he probably weighed three hundred weight, and was completely tattooed from his head to his feet -

42
Their principle ornaments consist in
teeth of fish, hogs and other animal; whale's
teeth are greatly valued among them, they also
ornament themselves with head clopes of
cock's feathers, and with a wooden gorget
projecting three or four inches from the neck,
covered with a ^{small} red & black bean, of a peculiar
species -

The women when dressed wear
a garment, made of the bark of a tree
(called Tappa) its texture has the appearance
of blotting paper, this is tied in a
knot upon the shoulder, coming down
to the knees; they frequently wear turbans,
neatly made, of Tappa, and an ornament
about their necks, made of a peculiar
kind of fruit, which has a most delectable
odor - the whole forming a very graceful
drape; and giving them the most interesting
appearance - This Tappa-cloth is
made of strips of bark, to any size, by beating
it with a stick, upon a log, ^{with} a flat sur-
face

We were delighted after a rain, to see the innumerable streams of water, precipitating, from the precipices of the surrounding hills many of which flowed over in large bodies and fell to the distance of several hundred feet - C

Oct 4th A boat was sent to Lewis' Bay, a few miles below to procure live stock, that is hogs, there being but little of any other kind here; which owing to some mistake we failed in getting at this place; but the people at the former, being too exorbitant in their prices the boat returned without having procured any - They were willing to trade for nothing but gun powder and fire-arms - For these they were very eager at every settlement we visited. Though at Tyne-Bay the inhabitants willingly gave us several Cocoa-nuts for a naval uniform button. Great enmity exists between this and the other tribes of the Island, but more particularly Happa*, with whom they are continually at war, and generally return victorious, after having entered their village, destroyed their trees, and committed other outrages.

* Happa and Tyne Bays are ~~only~~ separated, only half a mile -

44
When we come in the first object of
the Happos, appeared to be to prejudice us
against this Type Nation by frequently re-
peating the words, *Mattie, Mattie, Type*
~~and~~ *Mattie, Kavaheevah*, which signifies
bad Types, good Kavaheevah, - It was this
Type Nation, that Com: Porter, in conjunc-
tion, with the tribe at Massachusetts Bay
subjected when he was here, all these tribes
have a few muskets, some of which are
without flints, and different in other res-
pects - There is one most filthy practice
to which these people are addicted; it is
that of taking the vermian from their
head and eating them - This is extremely
common here -

Their war charms, clubs & other
instruments are generally ornamented
with tufts of their enemies hair - which
they always take from the slain foe in
generously wrought and attached to them
as trophies of victory - The dignity of the men
advance; as to the number they have slain, or
wounds received - although, there is but little
distinction among them -

It ~~was~~ is well ascertained, that these people eat the bodies of their enemies, taken in battle, at all these Islands - And it is a circumstance worthy of remark, and which argues much in favour of the females, that the women do not join in this repast of human flesh though there is no prohibition imposed upon them in this respect, so that it is from choice they abstain from it - I have ~~heard~~ but one instance, of a female, that was known to eat the flesh of a man, that took place at the Island of Christiansa - the person who related this circumstance was an eye witness to the scene - I cannot exactly ascertain whether they eat the flesh of their enemies to gratify a feeling of revenge, or whether when it can be obtained, they eat it in preference to other food - The man from whom I received a part of this information, said, he was offered several ribs of a ~~raw~~ roasted human being, and urged to eat of them, by the tribe among which he lived at that time - these natives, shake of it as being to them as delicious food, and appeared to eat of it as a feast -

46
Oct 5th At 5.30 A.M. weighed the anchor
got underway and left the Island of
Nooakheeva, and its savage but fas-
cinating inhabitants greatly to the
regret of almost every individual on
board -

It is almost impossible
to imagin the attachment formed to
these people by almost all who visit
them - Although they possess more of
the rude and uncivilised habits &
traits of character, which generally mark
the savage, still there are blended with
these in a large proportion those feelings
of friendship and natural affections
which are so highly estimated even in civ-
ilised society - Indeed one who had in-
effectually struggled ⁱⁿ against the storm
of adversity - whose hoary locks and spirit
broken by disappointment had proved
the ^{value} of his fortitude and perseverance
might here find an asylum from the
reverse of fortune, from the
luxury and the pomp of society; here he
might terminate his days in tranquil-
ity and retirement; having gained the

affection and perseverance of these children
of nature, without being ^{interrupted} ~~disturbed~~ by the
trails of civil discord — though swept of
gorgeously sculptured monuments ^{erected} to his
memory by the pyrophant; yet free from
the machinations of that green-eyed
monster Jealousy its inseparable accom-
plices Slavery, and their kindred pe-
tires, Tyranny, and oppression —

After leaving Massachusetts Bay we sailed about for several days, in various directions amidst heavy showers of rain, changing our course almost every hour, probably owing to our expectation on the part of the Commander, of making a discovery of unknown land, which is supposed by some navigators to exist about this latitude, and indeed the appearance of the Horizon, several times, had strong indications of it, so much so, that she was induced to steer for the imaginary Terra Firma, but it proved ~~in~~ the volatility of an Ignis Fatuus and we no longer pursued the Phantom veiling farther the longer we persisted in search of it. This appearance is without doubt caused by the thick clouds and haze which continually lower in the atmosphere of this latitude -

Having given up the idea of a new discovery here, we descried Oct 11th at 6. A.M. Caroline Island, an island uninhabited (except by birds) and seldom touched at. its surface is very low, but richly clad with shrubs and trees, some of which are highly fit for our disappointment yielding fruit - The island is surrounded with one

continued sheet of reddish Coral rock
the water flowing over under (and a full
tide) over as if it were ice, but when the
tide ebb, its surface is left bare in some
places, this rock is several feet in thickness
however in this respect it varies in different
places - this coral has many large holes extend-
ing not quite through, so that at low tide
these holes or crevices are filled with beauti-
fully coloured fishes of different species and
sizes, and of a delicious quality, being confined
in these pounds of water, it afforded us
much amusement, taking them with the
hook and line or with spears - this rock
extends about quarter of a mile from the
beach out into the sea - off the outer edge
of it the depth of the water is 10 or 15 fathoms
the whole surface of it around the Island
appears as level as the sea, and within 20
yards outside of it there is no soundings
there is a reef with breakers near where
we anchored the water having the same
colour as that in the middle of the ocean
the island abounds with birds
most of which are either aquatic or birds

of Frey - He found very little water here; and that
in small stagnant pools near the beach - On
the weathermost beach, was found by a party
of men belonging to the vessel, a cocoanut tree
with several cocoanuts upon it, apparently driven
up by the surf, after having drifted down from
some windward islands - probably from Pooaboo
or one of the Marquesas islands - These nuts were
taken up and planted, and may in time have
the effect of introducing the growth of this fruit
upon the island - There was also found, a small
nut somewhat resembling the walnut, partly
in a state of detraction, some branches of
trees were also seen in this state - The manner
in which our vessel was anchored, is rather
a novel one; and although apparently dan-
gerous, will be found, ^{not to be so} by those acquainted
with nautical affairs - The water being
so deep here, it was useless to let go the ~~the~~
in the usual way; as it would have been, to
let it go, a thousand miles astern - It gave
a convincing proof of the great nautical
experience of the Captain, and of the confidence
the Board in his own abilities - Having found
a hole in the outer edge of the Coral rock
a dredge anchor was sent in a boat and

laid on the rock, with one block hooked
into this hole, the Schooner having stood
closely in, enough to take the end of the
hawser, from the boat, was warped up
to the rock as nearly as was thought proper
and made fast, by the hawser, the
sails furled, and every thing secured -
the wind always blowing off the land
kept the vessel off from the rock, though
it had blown from a different direction,
or died away or calm, ^{the water being so deep} we could have got
out fenders and outriggers and by that
means saved ourselves being injured against
the rock, by the surf -

During the night
and part of the next day while we lay
here, the weather was rainy, accompanied
with violent squalls of wind - Yet the
vessel lay anchored in this manner with
a scope of about 50 fathoms of hawser, perfectly
safe, and without any inconvenience

Sharks are very
abundant here which almost prevent
ed our catching other fish from the
vessel, the hooks being continually bitten

off by these voracious animals - a number of them
was taken, destroyed got on board, destroyed
and thrown overboard; for it is well known
that the war of extermination which has
existed, time out of mind, between sailors and
this species of fish, is always continued with-
out alleviation on either side, whenever they
come in contact - When the water flows over
this coral rock about two feet above its sur-
face, they swim over it in immense numbers
(probably in quest of food) frequently com-
ing towards those reaching over it in a very
threatening manner, but are generally fright-
ened away easily, by making a noise in the
water or throwing something at them - Many
of these are very large; one bit a man's hand
severely after being drawn into the boat with
a line

A boy belonging
to the vessel and who was carrying a number
of fish over the rock, being compelled by their
weight to drag them on the surface of the
water, was closely pursued by a number of
sharks collected about him being attracted
by the fish he carried; they got near him
several times, but he as frequently re-

gained them, so that there was quite a contest between the boy and the sharks. The former having ^{nothing} to depend himself, with the depth of the water being a little above his knees. He was compelled to reach an elevated rock, upon the coral plain, as it may be called, where he was obliged to remain until relieved by several of the party on shore, who came to his assistance with spears and sticks, the fish did not make battle, but were so bold as to give the men an opportunity of piercing them very frequently -

Oct 13th at 15' after meridian we warped the vessel up to within about 10 feet of the rock, plucked the hawser, unhooked the keel, made sail, and left the Island, where we again experienced a great deal of rainy weather. On the 17th at 10 P.M. land was reported in sight from the mast head, but it proved to be nothing more than a thick cloud about the horizon, having that appearance -

He drifted about for several days, the greater part of the time, calm and the remainder light breezes between the latitude $6^{\circ} 30'$ and $7^{\circ} 00'$ South - Longitude $165^{\circ} 00'$ & $167^{\circ} 00'$ West in search of one or two small islands, said to have been lately discovered - a fine breeze springing up on the 15th we took advantage of it, and shaped our course for the "Duke of Clarence" Island, after having been perfectly convinced that no such islands ^{at that} exist, in which we were in search of by passing immediately over the spot - The name of the island, is "Jesus Island" some nautical books place it in West others in East Longitude - The clouds about this latitude and longitude, appeared so much the appearance of land - and the island is said to have been discovered by a Whaling ship, the Masters of which, are not very particular about the investigation of such ^{matters} things (which are of but little importance to them), induces me to believe that it was not improperly laid down; but that no such land is in existence

Oct. 29th at 3 1.0 a.m. discovered
the Duke of Clarence island, so low as
to resemble very much the swell of the
sea, which circumstances renders it dan-
gerous to approach without daylight
at 10 a.m. running along the land dis-
covered a canoe, at a distance, and in
a short time several coming towards us.
The first approached timidly, the natives in it
holding up mats, and waving their paddles
much in the manner those of Flappah,
did upon our entrance there. The canoe
not receiving sufficient encouragement
from us, although we endeavoured to in-
vite them along, side by holding up beads
&c. slowly pulled off after having thrown
several coconuts on board. However
in a short time we perceived them
coming in all directions, so that there
were soon upwards of 50 canoes around
the vessel, filled with the inhabitants
of the Island. The disposition of these
people soon developed itself to be, con-
trary to those of the Marquesas, Inga-
haru or Washington islands. They appear

very desirous of showing their friendship at first by offering us coconuts, and mats in generously woven. This treatment did not continue long, probably owing to their mistaken idea, of our desire not to injure them to be governed by fear. Some of them at first were all united to climb up the side of the vessel - but they soon commenced their depredation. The Captain discovered one standing on the main channel, in the act of twisting off the pulley iron, from the stern of a boat hoisted up in the waist - He formed immediately ^{was} from the hand of the latter, with frown, and threatening gestures for the audacity of the act, at which he expressed his astonishment to the officers near him, but to his greater astonishment while speaking the savage, snatched it from his hand and jumped over-board. The Captain immediately ran to the stern, and discharged a piece at him, but this did not appear to alarm him, indeed they appeared to have no knowledge of the effect of fire arms nor did they express the least astonishment at the report of our great guns, which

was further per-pressing, as the never heard
so loud a report before - During this
scuffle one got up by the stern, from a canoe
seized the hog peel, some vegetables and other
things that were in a net there, threw them
overboard to his canoe. One of the officers
discussing this, seized him by the hair, and
endeavoured to hold him, so as to secure
him, quite a scuffle ensued, the 1.st Lieut
ran to his assistance, and commenced
beating the savage with a fowling piece
he immediately seized it, and had nearly
wrested it from the fowner, he called
several men, to his assistance and endeav-
oured to secure the fellow, so as to flog
him, but he unfortunately made his
escape by jumping overboard - The Capt
then directed several muskets to be dis-
charged ~~at~~ towards them, making
movements at the same time for them
to go away - but they appeared not at
all alarmed; he then had several of
the great guns fired, but they merely
dropped astern, though they did not
leave the vessel -

Their rage at length became in-
 tolerable, they would grasp at the lead
 line when we attempted to sound &
 cut off the ropes, which we ^{with instruments made of bone} threw for
 their convenience to hold by their coco-
 ments on board with great force and
 one had the impudence to throw a spear
 pointed at both ends, which ^{like to have} ~~came near~~
 injuring one of our men - The 1st Lieut
 immediately returned a cocovament
 which struck the fellow on the head,
 he jumped out of the canoe at once
 apparently in terror - his companions
 appeared displeased at his cowardice
 and he with some hesitation reentered
 himself in the canoe - At 11 A.M. a
 boat was sent from the Schooner to sound
 in shore the canoes at this time were all
 collected on the Leeward side of the reef
 so that the boat was not perceived by them
 until it came suddenly upon them from
 the other side; at the glimpse of it they
 simultaneously moved off very rapidly
 like a flock of ducks, apparently suspec-
 ing some mischief; first when they found

the boat was not in pursuit of them, they
turned and pursued it at a distance,
upon getting near the shore, the lead was
thrown from the boat to ascertain the
depth of water, for this purpose they were
compelled to lie upon their oars; the ca-
noes immediately formed a circle about
it gradually closing in until they com-
menced hauling the line into the boat,
some of them attempted to seize it, the
lead being hauled in, the boat pulled
back for the vessel, the canoes now
completely surrounded it, making
confused noises and entangling the
oars in a very insolent manner -
the 2nd who was in the boat snatched
a pistol at a native holding the blade
of one of the oars, a Mid. who was
also in the boat, and one of the crew
hearing the orders immediately fired &
shot the man, who encumbered the
oar through the hand; he immediate-
ly jumped from the canoe into the
water, holding up his bleeding hand
to the view of his companions who
got him in the boat, & carried him on shore.

Upon this they just fell back leaving the
boat - among them was discovered the man
who so daringly got up on the stern and
threw the things overboard brandishing a
club in a very menacing manner -
Expecting we were going to land, the beach
was literally covered with the natives
of both sexes - the women running about
cutting many paraks; their dress being taped
around their little above the hips, being
made of stripes of coconut and hanging
together at the top and hanging
nearly as far as the knees, it being of
such an immense size gave them a
very singular appearance - had they not
have been disappointed in their anti-
cipation, they would undoubtedly have
had a fine roast ere morning - He did
not come near the vessel for nearly an hour
after which time they gradually returned
and in the afternoon brought off a great
number of their mechanical implements
to trade with us, assuming such conduct
as convinced us, they were sensible of our
superiority - the man who was shot

also came off to trade with this band brought
up with leaves, not seeming much concerned
about the wound, yet appearing to be
conscious of guilt, indeed none showed
a disposition to revenge this affair which
gave us reason to believe they considered
him justly punished - Their eagerness for
pieces of iron, nails, &c. (called in the language
Lo key) was surprising, a nail, or a piece
of iron (hoop one inch square, would pur-
chase any thing they had, and they received
the same price for every thing sold - The
articles they brought off were axes made
of shell set into wood, wooden and bone
fishing hooks, fishing lines, head ornaments,
shells, mats &c. Their head ornaments and
fishing hooks were very curiously made -

Their acquisitive inclinations were rendered
very conspicuous in trading - They would
not traffic unless permitted to hold a
part of the iron or whatever articles they
were bargaining for at the same time giving
a part of theirs in the same manner, thus
when the bargain was understood, both
set out at the same time, of the articles ex-
changed for, like children among us -

frequently when an opportunity offered, they would villainously snatch both from the hands of those on board the vessel, without manifesting the least apprehension of revenge from those on board imposed upon, and if by accident any thing fell from the hand of a person on board, within the reach of those in the canoes, it was taken possession of by them, without scruple, nor would they return it, unless by alarming them with a musket, the efficacy of which they began to be convinced, and frequently during the afternoon, when muskets were pointed at them, by those stationed in elevated situations about the vessel to keep them in order, in case of emergency, they immediately jumped overboard in great haste and  confusion -

The Captain made ^{present of} several pieces of iron and beads, to the man who was wounded, regretting that he should have been so seriously wounded, though it was absolutely necessary to make an example of one of them - But nothing could have induced him to come on board, where he might have received the assistance of the surgeon, but

he endeavoured rather to hide the wounded hand, with a mat which he (indeed all of them) wore about their loins, a more substantial garment than those worn at the other islands we visited before -

These people are large and well formed not tattooed in so rich a manner as those at the Marquesas, having but a few spots here and there upon their breasts and arms. We had no opportunity of judging whether these people were war-like or not, we observed some of them with spears, and others with clubs, but few having these - though I have no doubt, had our vessel been a Merchantman, with the usual number of men and arms on board, they would have attempted, and succeeded in over powering us, for they were now more than triple our number - it is probable there has been no white man near here for a long time before, had we not known to the contrary we might have supposed they never had seen them before -

The canoes spoken of before are made of the trunks of trees, dug

out and neatly sewed together with grass
the bow and stern sharp like a wedge, with
pieces of wood flaked to the side, and projecting
out formed like the runner of a sleigh, the flat
top of this runner resting upon the water, as
that of a sleigh upon the snow - this is to pre-
vent them from upsetting this expedient was
resorted to, also at Woaheevah there being no
trees upon the Island sufficiently large in
circumference to admit of making them
of one piece - the width of them never
exceed 16 or 20 inches, and the length about
30 feet - upon the bow and stern, are small
pieces of wood resembling the cogs of a wheel
upon which are fastened, delicate white
shells for ornament - Some are composed
of two canoes, attached at about the dis-
tance of 30 inches apart - They propelled them
with great velocity, keeping up with us with-
out difficulty although we were going some-
times at the rate of five or six knots - They
carry water ^{to drink} while absent in canoes, in coco-
nut shells, suspended by plait made of
the fibrils of coconut husks - these are
most excellent substitutes for bottles -

This Island has the same appearance as Caroline Island, and is bound in the same manner, with pecc coral rock, upon which the Island appears to be founded, and deep ens as suddenly on leaving the rock —

The island is intersected with ~~peninsulas~~ inlets into the lagoon which has several small islands in it, richly clad with verdure — giving the whole a most delightful appearance — In some places appears a long extent of sand beach, almost level with the sea, suddenly interrupted by a verdant hillcock interspersed with lofty cocoanut, and the spreading, banyan, giving a pleasing & pleasing relief to the eye, and adding beauty to the scene —

We lay to off a grove of cocoanut-trees apparently about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile in circumference — the houses ~~underneath~~ appeared ~~compact~~ as close as they could possibly be together in front of which immense numbers of the natives had assembled — We lay to off this village, until the officers and crew had supplied themselves largely with ornaments &c as curiosities for their

friends, after which two armed boats were
sent ashore to procure coconuts, which we found
we could not purchase in sufficiently large
quantities, though they are very abundant here.
Being unable to land with the boats owing to
the surf, the officers and crew jumped over-
board sword in hand, and swam through
the surf - They succeeded in getting a few, but
its growing late, in the evening, and the tide rising
and surf increasing they were compelled
to leave them beking, for it was with great
difficulty they could walk over the coral
rock, owing to the depth of water, and many
having lost their shoes in landing - when they
arrived at the edge of the coral rock, they
were surprised at the increase of surf but
found it absolutely necessary to make a bold
push, and struggle through it, which for-
tunately they did after which arrived at
the boat, after having been considerable
cut and bruised against the rocks - No Ma-
tines made their appearance or probably
~~they~~ ^{they} ~~part~~ ^{would} have had some difficulty
with them -

Oct 30th at 7 P.m. filled away and stood
to the South? & West? - At 3.30 a.m. dis-
covered unexpectedly an island, supposed
to be the Duke of Yorks, though differently
situated according to the charts - This island
resembles so much the former that had the
~~they~~ been together it would have ^{been} difficult
to distinguish them - At 9 a.m. stood in with
in about 10 feet of the coral which bounds
this Island also - saw one or two canoes in the
act of coming off to us but stopping when
they saw the boat leaving the vessel, which
was sent near the beach to sound, found
the slope of the rock gradual enough to
allow us to anchor within, about half a
cables length from the rock which we did
letting go a kedge & anchor in 6 fathoms of
water - A number of us went on shore
almost immediately with the Captain,
where we found a few foremen looking
~~fedious~~ being terrified at our approach,
when we landed, they appeared to be
ready to retreat, indeed those who were
upon the beach before the boat went a
shore, upon her arrival, retired some
distance back among the trees, but when

we shewed a friendly disposition towards them, they came timidly offering coconuts, and gazing at our arms, and dress - Upon examination, we found they had removed all the women and children, from the settlement which was quite small, and put them into canoes, lying off a rock in the lagoon, they would frequently come near the shore, but when we approached they would pull off with great noise and precipitation - We soon commenced trading with the people men, for the same kind of articles, we got at the last island, ~~that~~ the people, appeared to have the same disposition as the former, but did not commit any bargains - probably owing to the small number which did not exceed 100 -

The accounts of this island represent it to be uninhabited this circumstance, and its small population induces us to believe they were late emigrants hither from the Duke of Clarence Island - We obtained a great many curiosities from them selling every thing for nails, and pieces of iron, until they were I believe nearly destitute of utensils and ornaments. -

There was not a beast to be seen upon the island, the Captain had a male & female pig brought on shore from the vessel and presented to a very old man, who appeared to be the Chief, with the view of introducing the breed of this animal among them, and it is to be hoped, the desired effect will be produced. They were very much afraid of the pigs and kept out of their way - The manner in which they procured water to drink surprised us. We observed a hole between one and two feet in circumference diameter, a foot or two from the ground in almost every coconut-tree, and the body of the tree hollowed so as to form a basin, each of which, was filled with water, of an excellent quality - The only way we could account for this was, the rain falling upon the leaves, was conveyed down the trunk into this basin or cavity at the pith - This was the only fresh water we saw upon the Island and certainly is the only way they are supplied - This little village is situated in a coconut grove, the only one we saw upon the island, in this respect it differs from the latter other is

land, that is with regard to the scarcity of coconuts, which appeared to be very abundant at the latter, in most other respects, the inhabitants and general appearance of this island, is the same as the Duke of Clarence.

The interior of their huts were extremely neat clean and neatly arranged - A hut, its top having a conic form, attracted our attention, upon entering its interior gave us reason to believe it to be a place of worship, finding a number of shells, and other things suspended, these as well as we could understand were offerings to their deities - among them was a knife, the steel of which had almost turned into a mass of rust, and the bone handle was nearly mouldered away by age, this, and a piece of iron fastened to a stick, for an axe, left no doubt with us of their having seen white men previous to this period, though the place is very little known by navigators. Their subsistence is upon fish and coconuts, the soil yielding nothing but the latter, but might be made to produce other kinds -

Oct 31st at 11.10 P.M. hove up the jedge
and anchor, but the unexpectedly coming up
very easily though set upon a bed of ray
green coral rock - and took a circuitous
course about the Island coming in sight of
it next day - The object of this was, that
there might ~~be~~ no mistake on our part
as to the lat & long of it, as our calculations
in these respects differed considerably
from those of its discoverer.

Novem 9th at 5.50 P.M. discovered By-
sons Island, about 15 miles distant as
glance an Island as the last we visited -
Long to most of the night, being unacquain-
ted with a shoal said to exist near this
place - In the morning found ourselves
considerable to leeward of it having
drifted with the current - Summum
Island in sight to leeward - Beat up
for Bysons Island - At 10. A.M. a canoe
was observed coming towards but did
not overtake us - At 1 P.M. when about
six miles to leeward discovered nearly
sixty canoes coming off in every direction
from the Island, as they approached the

vessel they took in their sail (which consisted of a mat), and came near cautiously, holding up knives and spears, saying something in their uncouth language; but none ventured to board the vessel, until we came quite near the land, so going much faster we passed and left them all astern — many of these canoes had females in them (continually hailing,) and proposing considerable booty. At 5 P.M. we went within a cable length of the shore: the beach and water around us, literally covered with natives, both swimming and in canoes — In a few minutes after, we came to anchor: when we were completely encompassed by canoes; but we did not permit them to become so intimate as we had had a precedent of this bad policy at the other islands — At sunset they all returned to the shore — During the night some were employed continually making brilliant lights upon the beach opposite to the schooner for what purpose it could not be conjectured —

At daylight in the morning, there were about us between one and two hundred canoes; the confused babbling of those in

them almost cleaving us - the crew and officers trading with them for their curious spears, knives &c giving them pieces of iron perhaps nails &c in exchange, but they endeavored by their gestures to make us understand they wanted something else, which was afterwards found to be whale teeth - these they called gargon - These spears are composed of a stick about 15 feet in length, some of which are branched, having pairs of sharks teeth, extremely sharp, and neatly and closely fastened together to them with grap line, the teeth resembling a saw, but frequently having two or three pieces upon them, and generally pointed with bone - the knives are much the same but shorter with two rows of teeth

these are formidable weapons and inflict a dreadful wound - They have other spears made of wood alone, some of which are skillfully and handsomely barbed - It was a matter of great curiosity to us to know how the holes in the sharks teeth by which they were attached to the wood which formed their spears and swords

were drilled, this we could not ascertain although we were convinced there was no iron instruments among them -

Their baskets are made of a species of grass with divisions in them very ingenious & arranged - Their neck ornaments are principally composed of shells, and teeth of fish the men go entirely naked; but the women wear a sort of long fringe, about their loins made of cocoanut bark, and extending not half way down to their knees - The mats made by them are ^{not} very different from those before spoken of - But two things in which they ~~show~~ ^{are} great and are ~~very much~~ ^{very} ~~forward~~ ^{in the} ~~in the~~ ^{gap} ~~which they were upon~~ ^{which they were upon} their heads and their canoes - Their caps are very remarkably being of a conic form made of mat, and the outside sheathed ^{with} broad leaves, so as to be proof against rain, around the bottom is a hook to keep it in shape one also extends over the top for the same purpose and ornamented with leaves - Their canoes are made of narrow strips of cocoanut bark sewed together - They are small, and require one person to be continually bailing - taking

every thing into consideration they are injured
hardly made - We allowed the natives to
come on board, but found it extremely
difficult to drive them out again - in fact
we had to punish some of them very severely
before they would retire - their in-
clination to steal had already shown it
self - The women here are very handsome
and from appearances are treated with great
tenderness by the opposite sex - The appear-
ance of this island is very prepossessing,
it presents a beautiful, rich verdure
consisting chiefly of cocoanut trees, among
these are interspersed houses neatly con-
structed, generally surrounded with
stone walls, which form a continued
line along the beach - these walls are
for the division of property, which is a
striking instance of their ~~ideas of civil~~
~~ization~~ civilized ideas - that extending
along the beach may possibly be to pre-
vent the surf from overwhelming their
houses, which are situated near the beach.

We observed several large structures
near the beach, ~~at~~ about two miles
apart - which we supposed to be public

buildings either for the residence of the chief
or kings of the tribes, or places of worship -

The island is bound with the same coral
rock, as that spoken of at the other islands
(but is quite small in comparison to that at
Carolines Island), and affords tolerable
anchorage - The landing is very difficult
on account of the heavy surf -

Even. 10th at 7. a.m. the Capt. went in
the gig, with having another boat in company
the crews being armed, towards the shore
to ascertain the practicability of landing &
to learn what prospect there was of getting wa-
ter - When the gig came near the shore, it
was surrounded and assailed with stones
one of which struck a man on the head
and knocked him down - some even
threw their destructive spears at the
boats crew - To prevent greater ^{incon-}venience &
escape it was found indispensably necessary
to fire among them, which was done -
the execution effected by this could not
be ascertained seen, for the great numbers
assembled; but it is ~~very~~ evident some
were wounded - Upon seeing this
from the Schooner, all hands were at
quarters in a moment - the few

natives who were on board were ~~driven~~
precipitately driven overboard though not
by words or gestures alone, but was necessary
to apply the coriander and ropes and most
copiously to their naked backs, for persuas-
ion has but little effect with these people
However in a few ~~moments~~ ^{moments} the guns
were cleared away, and all ready to assist
the boats with a broadside of grape;
when we saw them advancing without
further molestation - At about 10. a.m.
finding we could neither obtain water
nor any other necessary for our cruise,
orders were given to commence heaving
up the anchor, and have every thing ready
for getting underway; we had nearly
got up the second anchor (having let go 2)
when a native was seen swimming from
the vessel with a musket in his hand,
which he had stolen from the shamrock
netting of the Fore Castle, where a sentry
had been ordered to place it for a few
moments. - The fellow had slyly climb-
ed up the side, unperceived, and
taken it while all hands were en-
ployed in getting the vessel underway

The barge was accidentally seen above
the water, and the alarm given - a fire
of muskets & pistols was immediately di-
rected at him - consternation was soon
spread among the canoes around us - and
they paddled off hither & thither in every direction
many swimming were through mistake wound
ed, and one innocent man (at least of that
offence) received several wounds and with
difficulty reach the shore. - The fellow with
the musket still swam for the shore
without receiving any injury from the shower
of balls which were poured at him
by the small-arms, and great guns which
had latterly been by this time had come
round to open upon them, the shot going
on shore and making great havoc a-
mong the Cocunut-trees, many of which
we saw falling - But we also saw the
man safely land and swim, triumphant
by bearing the musket along the beach
The Captain determined not pass
this unnoted, but yet the musket
again at all hazards, not only to give
them a lesson for the future, if white
men ~~any~~ ^{should} chance to come among

them; but also to avenge the outrageous
insult - A B broadside of round shot was
fired among the houses and trees the
anchors were immediately let go again
and three boats manned and armed
for the purpose of obtaining the
musket; either by force or negotiation
other Capt. in the gig with a Midst^l pro-
ceeded first to the shore when all
retired out safely upon the coral rock
except the two who were to take care
of the boat. at this moment a heavy
sea, drove the boat upon the rock
where she lay poised by a point of it.
coming in contact with the centre
of the keel. another roller succeeding
in an instant upset and almost
dashed her in pieces, so that she was
tossed on board a mere wreck -

The other two boats (in charge of
a Lieut. and two Midst^l) had by this
time had approached within a short
distance of the shore but seeing the
disaster of the gig thought it pre-
sident not to land - The situation
of those on shore, was now rather

critical their number being about 40
without being able to get off to the reef
side, in to receive the assistance of more
men from shore on account of the surf
fortunately however only two or three
of the muskets ^{pistols} were wet - so they could
keep the savages at bay for a short while
till the latter attempted to attack them.

In a few minutes several came
timidly up to our men indicated with
gestures indicating a wish to be made
captive - but those at first were waved
off the threats with the point of the bay
onet, until all the muskets &c were
got in readiness - The Captain then
addressed those on shore with him to be
drawn up in a line when he addressed
them without arms and beckoned an
old man who seemed to be a conspi-
cuous character among them. He en-
deavoured to make them understand
what he required, but he displayed
a great deal of cunning, pretending
not to understand though it was
be seen by the conclusions to the con-
that he did.

The Capt. ^{being} resolved to make him under-
stand that the old man by the
arm towards our men in the line
who presented his breast and
their bayonets that this threat and
commanding him not to move
giving him to understand that
he should be detained as a
hostage until the market
might be returned. All this
appeared to affect that little
regards the object in view - the
natives appeared indifferent with-
out showing any inclination to
bring back the market - the
Capt. made signal to fire over
from the Schooner and soon
after a continual firing was
kept up until after noon
the natives probably alarmed
at our perseverance brought
the Market back to the beach
and delivered it up without
the cock and bayonet together
with a boat hook and an old

shown the tops of the two latter not
having been previously wiped. At
this time the two small boats were
lying off outside the reef - But the
misses at the ~~placard~~ deficient
was not satisfactory and orders were
given to fire at one of the large houses
(the ~~house~~ spoken) where a multitude
of the natives had a perambled prob-
ably for the purpose of giving battle
a few rounds shot in that direction
and the house was abandoned.

at 3 P.M. presuming the parts wanted
to the misses were lost and the
tide having risen above the coral
rock up to the beach so as to afford
a better embarkation than before
the Capt. prepared to go off to the
rebel, having first collected a quantity
of Coconuts - secured two canoes
together - filled them and placed
the prisoners in also (two men he
had determined to take off to the
rebel) just after showing off the
boats for canoes capsized and the

surf carried the coconuts on
shore, the natives ran to the water
edge and commenced hastily gather-
ing them up and carrying them
to their houses. But one thing near-
daringly mischievous than the other
threw a stone, which struck one
of our men in the face and nearly
prostrated him ~~with~~ the ground
orders were given, to fire upon
them and then commence the
charge, they had not ran far;
when one of our men, shot the
fellow through the body who
threw the stone through the ~~thick~~
a boat in the mean time a
boat landed for them - The discharge
of muskets being seen from the
rappel a great gun was fired, the
shot of which struck a stone wall
and made an immense breach
in it. great numbers of natives
had taken shelter behind it
and thought themselves perfectly
secure from harm, but no power
had the shot and stone wall come

come in contact, than they were seen
running in every direction; their pre-
vious opinion of this wall I have
no doubt, was that it was invin-
cible - Many other shot were fired
and large branches of Coconut
were seen to fall; which must have
astonished them much - As soon as
the boat got on board the natives
ran to the water edge and com-
menced hastily picking up the cocon-
uts we had left behind, sup-
posing we would return for
them; and determined we should
have no advantage unless gained
by force - The bodies of the men
are nearly naked and covered with
scars, their ~~countenances~~ features
in general coarse, with long coarse
dishevelled hair, of a reddish cast
(owing to exposure) which gives
them a very fierce, savage ap-
pearance - The female incline
to pretty and from appearances
take some little care of their per-
sons -

At 4 P. M. having every person on board
belonging to the vessel, and being
fatigued with the unpleasant
duty of the day - got underway -
Perhaps many may censure the conduct
on our part, but from experience
we had found how absolutely neces-
sary it was to take decisive measures
with them, at first they approached
us with timidity, but after treating
them kindly, they came on board un-
dauntedly and commenced their
petty thefts -

November 11th at 5 a.m. discovered
Drummonds Island toeward
Byrons Isl. likewise in sight to wind.
At 10 a.m. hove to off Drummonds' Isl.
within 2 miles of the shore. There canoes
came off to us; but not in such
great numbers as at the last island
although it is much larger. The ap-
pearance of this Isl. if it inhabits
their habits, their canoes and every
^{thing} we saw was precisely the same as
that of Byrons' island. These people
^{were} showed a disposition as roguish if
not more so than those at the
other island. We had not been long
there trading for some trifles be-
fore one of them seized a hat from
the head of one of the sailors - a few
minutes before one threw a spear
which passed near the face of one
of our men, at work in a waist
boat; knowing it would not answer
us to trifle a musket loaded
with bird shot was fired at him
this did not stop him, a number
of muskets loaded with balls

were then discharged, but he still swam
off, until at some distance from the
vessel he got into a canoe; finding we
could not reach him with small arms
several of the great guns were fired at
the canoe but without much effect, the
balls frequently skipping over them so
that they stooped their heads to avoid them.
He then endeavoured to head them off
with the Schooner but they were so
far to windward that we could not
do this so the man escaped and reached
the shore, though he must have been
peppered with the fine shot which
was fired at him — We then strove
a little farther along the G. I. to
the North & West? and here to again
We discovered on nearly all the native
deep scars, apparently the effects of
severe wounds inflicted by those la-
cerating weapons, formed of sharks
teeth, before mentioned — While
going to these we again got into
difficulty with the inhabitants
one of them got off a musket cap
from one of the guns, he likewise
succeeded in getting into a canoe

although fired at from all parts of the
vessel; but he was not quite so fortunate
as the others who had made similar
attempts. for the muskets were so
well directed that the balls were con-
tinually whizzing over and skipping
in the water near them. at this the
men in the canoe became alarmed
and sought safety by jumping out of it
remaining with their heads only above
water and the canoe between them &
us in this manner concealing themselves
from our sight. we kept them in this
situation by firing continually, until
we sent a boat, when the boat got
to the canoe, the man, who committed
the theft eluded those in the boat
by dexterously swimming about the canoe
and the sticks affixed to it to prevent it
from oversetting - the Capt. who was
in the boat found it impossible to
get the man without destroying the
canoe, which was accordingly done
during this time another canoe

3 over 7 leaves

all the things that I have seen
in the world, and I have seen
many things that I have never
seen before. I have seen the
great cities of the world, and
the great mountains, and the
great rivers, and the great
oceans. I have seen the
beauty of the world, and the
power of the world, and the
mystery of the world. I have
seen the things that I have
never seen before, and I have
seen the things that I have
never seen before.

Byrons' Island Nov 9th

When we made this Island, from the deck, we could discern in the horizon a great number of small canoes at under sail, approaching towards us - They were readily made by joining the back of a tree together, and generally carried two persons one of whom was required to be continually bailing to keep her from filling with water - When they came up with us, or at rather, when we came up ~~up~~ with them they generally held up to us spears, knives, and other weapons of warfare; which I thought a poor proof of their amicablep -

~~When we~~ As we came to anchor the shore was lined with natives both ~~males and females~~ ^{of both sexes}, as also the Schooner, surrounded with them, some in their canoes, and others swimming; many came on board out of curiosity, but towards close of evening they

dispersed with the usual noise of sav-
ages, without having committed any of
their roguery -

As the day dawned we
could see them coming in their canoes,
from all parts of the Island, some for
the purpose of exchanging articles; others
out of curiosity and a determination
of taking whatever they could lay their
hands on -

While they were on board
we took every notice of them, and allowed
them every indulgence, but in the ^{of}
course of a short time things became
familiar to them, and excited less
curiosity; they also became noisy and
troublesome, to such a degree that we
found it necessary to prohibit for our
safety not more than six or eight to
come on board at the same time -
We were compelled to chastise some of
them very severely before we could drive
them out of the vessel -

Captain Percival, having a disposition to land, proceeded for the shore, there being a heavy surf it was rendered necessary to wait a few moments for a smooth time when unexpectedly those on shore threw a shower of stones, and those in canoes brandishing their clubs and spears, compelled him to retire a short distance off - He made a second attempt but was received the same salutation as before: the effect of which, however was rather more serious, one of our men, received a wound in the head from a stone, and a Native, was shot in attempting a second time to take a Pistol, out of the stern sheets of the boat - The Captain, aware that it would be necessary to shed blood in forcing a landing, and being sufficiently acquainted with their dispositions and having no other cause to land, than to satisfy an idle curiosity thought it more prudent to return on board -

The returned gave orders to get the vessel underway and while in the operation an Indian, was observed to

take a musket out of the Gore Castle net
ting, (which had been laid there by a centry
after having been relieved), threw himself
overboard and swam for the shore. The Capt
exasperated at such daring villainy gave
orders to have the boats manned & armed
and during the mean time opened a fire
of small arms at the offender, and over
the heads of those in these canoes, which
dispersed them in every direction - He also
cleared away the great guns, and fired
among the Cocoonut trees, under which the
Natives had assembled; the branches fell in
all directions and they dispersed apparently
in the greatest consternation; this gave the
Captain, an opportunity to land and pre-
pare himself in case of an attack - The
Native landed with his prize, and walked
triumphantly off, ~~without receiving~~ ^{having} the
least injury off; It was a miraculous
escape as upwards of thirty balls were
fired at him without effect, one fellow
through mistake suffered in his stead.

As soon as the boats were
ready, he proceeded for shore; but in

the act of landing bilged his boat on a
coral rock; fearful the others might meet
with the same disaster, he ordered them to
take the wreck in tow, and return on
board, with orders in case the Indians, should
become too numerous and make an advance
towards ~~where~~ ^{his} ~~the~~ was, to fire upon them
with the great guns, as part of his arms
and ammunition ~~was~~ ^{was} ~~met~~ it would be
impossible for him to make a stand for
any length of time, and no possible retreat
unless into the ocean, where they would
have double the advantage as they were
such expert swimmers; ~~however we provided~~
for our purposes against this, by sending an
armed boat to lay off at the edge of the
surf - they frequently made advance with
hostile intentions, but we firing upon them
from the schooner, they soon gave way of
the spot and retired - The Captain then
proceeded back in search of water, from
which search he was perfectly convinced
the Island produced none, or very little.

When he returned to the beach
two Indians came up to him he thought
at first thought to negotiate, but he soon

learned to the contrary. They came to persuade
him to go to the very place, he had been
particularly all the morning, ^{most} particularly
careful to avoid, that was a large house
supposed to be the High Chiefs or Kings, where
all the natives had assembled, distant one
and a quarter of mile and a quarter from
where the schooner lay at anchor -
Sensible of their design, and judging
them to be chiefs, he thought it would
be policy to make them prisoners; stepping
forward unarmed, he seized them and
commanded his men to encircle them;
with pointed bayonets to their breast -
they were bound with their hands be-
hind them - The Captain had previously
made some of them perfectly comprehend
what he came on shore for; but they
professed ignorance in a most artful
manner - they appeared to appreciate
the musket more than the lives of
the prisoners, as they never offered to
make a negotiation

The Captain ~~being~~ fatigued with the toils of the day, and the tide being over the coral rocks he could embark with perfect safety - He launched two canoes, filled them with coconuts, and got the prisoners in and was pushing off; when unfortunately both capsized - The natives appearing from behind the houses and trees, ran to the waters edge and commenced hastily gathering the coconuts, and carrying them back again. A Native more dangerously mischievous than the rest; threw a stone which struck one of our men in the face and hurt him very seriously; a volley of Musketry was immediately fired among them, and the charge commenced, they had not pursued them far. when one of our men shot the villain through the body who threw the stone.

Heaven, the musketry on board the Schooner, a great gun was fired, which struck a stone wall, and made a large breach in it. from behind which crowds of the Natives ran shelter shelter terrified almost to death.

Captain Percival made a signal, a boat was sent for him and he embarked with all his men: not however without having accomplished his purpose. The natives sensible of his perseverance, and superiority in every respect and fearful of worse consequences adopted the wise plan of returning the musket with tops of cock & bayonet, and boat hook, and shoe; neither of the last having been previously missed.

When the Captain returned on board, the large house before mentioned being filled with natives; he thought it a fine opportunity to give them a proof of our power, which might have a tendency to prevent them from committing their rogues on board of vessels which might hereafter visit the Island. A few great guns were fired at it & in a few moments the house was perfectly destroyed -

The natives of this island are very
ferocious and warlike, they all have more
or less wounds, received in civil disturbances
or in war with the adjacent Islands. In
fact I am not backward in forming
the hypothesis, that they are gained from
one another in fighting for their subsistence
as I am almost convinced they are cannibals.
Dummond's Island is too far, and
their canoes too poorly constructed to have
frequent engagements, but when they do
meet, they must be very desperate although
not many lives lost owing to their weapons

Their ~~defensive~~ weapons are
the spear and knife. Their spears are
about fifteen feet in length, with four
rows of shark teeth at the upper end,
extending about one fourth the way down.
Others have ^{several} branches extending out edged
as the former. They are less preferable
owing to their being so unwieldy. The
knives are two feet in length, also
edged with shark teeth. A native
wishing to sell me one, as a recommendation

dation drew the skin taught over his
 leg, and made a large incision, to show
 me its utility. Their other implements
 are such as are generally used by people
 in a rude state - as for their religion &
 government I can form no idea - from
 the appearance of some large houses, I
 am induced to believe, they are divided
 into different parties each governed
 by a King or High Chief -

Midsummer ed. Bro. Henry

97
pulled up as we supposed to assist
but before they approached too nearly a
volley of musketry was fired at them
from the boat which compelled them
to retire, with great velocity. It was
necessary to treat those in the water
rather roughly as they were inclined to
resist - There were two besides the offend-
er in the canoe, one a boy, was per-
mitted to swim away, the other was
brought on board with the offender -
to witness the punishment - Four
down was inflicted with a cat of nine
tails on his bare back, but he did
not appear much to mind ^{it much} although he
had a charge of shot in his back, until
the flagellation was nearly over - then
he look up to the Boatswain's mate
in a most supplicating manner -
without uttering a syllable - after
the infliction of this punishment
they were permitted to go, the canoes
still followed and kept about us,
though those in them showed some
degree of alarm at the sight of a
musketeer - Upon the whole these
appear to be a warlike ferocious race
of people

At 5 P.M. filled away and made sail
for the Mulgrave Islands; although we
saw several places where boats might
have landed with safety, and perhaps
water might have been procured, yet it
was deemed imprudent to delay the
time for an uncertainty, and should
we not have succeeded in getting it, the
consumption of that on board during
this short time would have been import-
ant - The coral rocks extended farther out
at this island than at any other we have
visited - When two days from this Isd.
we experienced heavy gales of wind and
rain which enabled us to increase our
stock of water - this weather continued
until we arrived at the Mulgraves -

Oct 19th after having searched some days
in the lat. laid down for the Mul-
without success, on account of the heavy
mists and rainy weather which conceals
the land, we discovered them at 5 P.M.
and the next morning came to anchor at
one of the South. islands - This island
appeared at first to be uninhabited
but when we let go the anchor a few
came down to the beach -

The Captain went on shore found the number of inhabitants small but very friendly; indeed they evinced a kinder and more thonest disposition than any other of the Isd. we had before visited. They also shewed a considerable degree of timidity which it was long before we could account for — When the most trifling thing such as a nail or small piece of Iron shawl, was offered them for their most valuable ornaments or parts of their dress they appeared to comply with the terms of the bargain with eagerness; but this we soon found arose from fear, as several were seen in the act of concealing their ornaments &c. when those from the vessel approached them. The first evening two or three came on board after great persuasion; several others were swimming about the vessel, but could not be induced to come on board. But this timidity soon wore off and they became quite sociable, and delighted with climbing up to the Royal mast head, and watching the different operations of the different mechanic's, who were employed at their respective trades —

they now instead of offering every thing they
proposed, for things of little or no value,
were upon the other extreme; not being wil-
ling to part with any thing unless receiving
double its value in return, so that we
found they were not unacquainted with
bartering as we at first expected - nails
and hoops had already become trash in
~~their~~ estimation, and nothing less than a
knife or an axe would answer ^{their} de-
mands for the most trifling article they
offered to sell - Our great and chief ob-
ject now, was to commence the search for
the martiners of the American Whale
Ship Globe (for which purpose we came
to these Islands) without loss of time -
In a boat near where we were at anchor,
we found an old whale lance, and a piece
of old duck, part of a pair of trousers. these
circumstances gave us some encouragement

Several officers were sent to search from one
extremity of the Island to the other, which
was in length about 10 miles and from one
to half a mile wide; but with no suc-
cess - Mr Lewis & myself explored the lower
part, we met with but few natives,

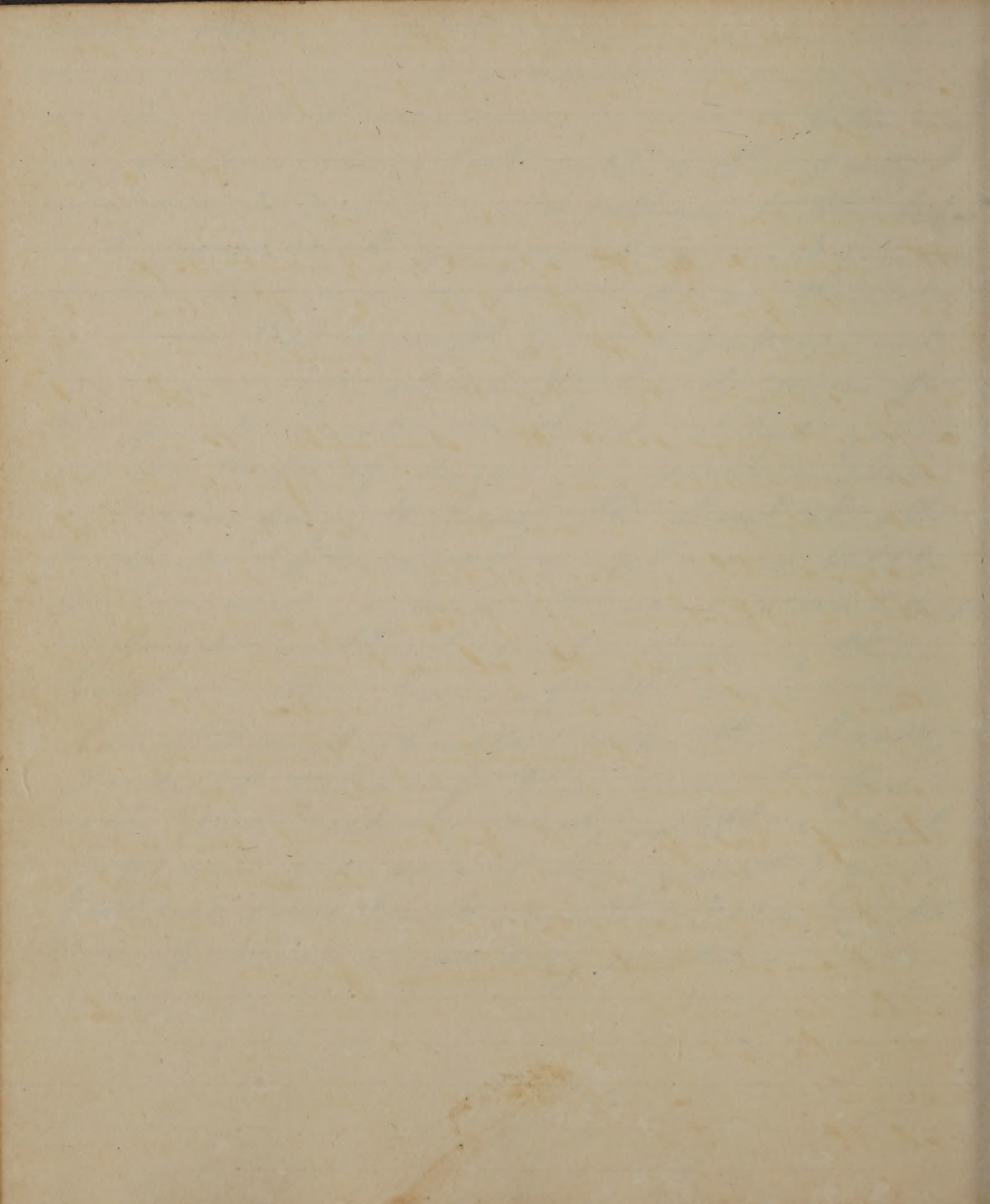
one of whom carried us to his home and treated us as hospitably as was in his power - or as well as he knew how - His wife amused us, with singing, and playing upon a drum, and accompanying it with her voice - Several females were assembled, and ^{on} our departure expressed since that they wished to go with us that they might direct us the path, which we consented to. We were much pleased with the simplicity of their manners and their eagerness to ~~excel~~ in procuring the greatest number, and most handsome shells, that they might be worthy our acceptance, and establish them in our favour - Every hut we passed they insisted on our entering and refresh ourselves with Cocoa-nut milk although probably the residents were not at home - Such is the hospitality existing among them that one may say they are as much at home in our place as another -

After having overhauled the piggy and procured a supply of water - we left this Island, for a larger one to the North[?] and West[?] - Upon approaching the land we observed ~~many~~ a great number of large canoes, sailing in different directions their sails as large as those of the

largest sail boats in our country - The
vessel coming near an opening of the isl?
a tree upon a point of land with something
like a mast upon it, resembled so much
a flag flying, that catching a glimpse of
it through the haze, for it had been
raining and had not yet cleared off, all
joyfully exclaimed, it is the American
flag! there they are! supposing the crew
left by the globe, on seeing the Schooner,
had assembled there, and hoisted it as a
signal to us, but upon close examination the
mistake was discovered greatly to the
mortification of those who were positive
and the disappointment of those who
merely imagined it such - Several canoes
were boarded by our boats, the natives
in most of them terrified saw their vessels
on shore - The same afternoon we came
to anchor at an opening of the island,
making an inlet to the inland sea, formed
by the Islands. The same afternoon we
came out the point of the beach formed
by this inlet, were a dozen or more large
canoes hauled up - There the Captain
who landed was surprised to find the

finding of some of these canoe ornaments
with cloth - He also found a cloth Jacket
and several of the canoes' masts were made
of the spars of a ship - These circumstances
gave us every reason to believe that we were
upon the Island on which the mutineers
were, or had been - The natives about them
did not seem to relish the close inspec-
tion of these things and thought they showed
no hostile intentions I in the morning
we were surprised to find that the canoes ~~had~~
~~and~~ natives had made their disappear-
ance - The 2^d Lieut. with 12 men, was
sent the next day to search the Northern
part of this Isl^d - a boat was sent that
night after him, but returned without
having heard of him. The Capt alarmed
^{for his safety} ordered 2 boats to be sent out day light for
him; one on the outer and the other on the
inner part of the Isl^d The former I had
charge of and in the afternoon fell in
with the 2^d Lieut. and party after having
refreshed ourselves I was ordered to proceed
on down the Isl^d in the boat, keeping
the party in sight - I had but just
shoved off from the beach, when a light

breeze springing up, the first we had had during the day, it increased to such a degree that I was compelled to take in my sail - having lost sight of the party I resolved to ~~continue to return to the schooner~~ ~~but~~ ~~found~~ it impracticable. I immediately tacked and stood down the Is. in hopes that I might find a passage into the Lagoon; or under the lee of some of the points be able to land. I had given up all hopes of discovering such a place and was going to beach the boat at all hazard I perceived a place a little to leeward, where it was practicable to land without endangering the boat, or the lives of the men: Having landed and hauled up the boat, I ordered two of the men to furnish themselves each with a cutlass (our firearms being wet) and follow me back on the Island, to see if there was any natives



The natives about them did not seem to relish the close inspection of these things. Though they showed no hostile inclination. The next morning at daylight the canoes were launched, and went down before the wind with great rapidity to some remote part of the Island. The second Lieutenant with 12 men was sent the next day to reach the Northern part of this Isl. a boat was sent the day after to join him for we were surprised to find that this island was more than 40 miles in length (frequently intercepted by inlets such as above spoken of) These, particularly at high tide and the almost imperious thickets on shore, caused considerable difficulty to their travelling. However these obstacles were surmounted with the usual cheerfulness and patience of sailors, and appeared to be much interested and could not be persuaded to give up the pursuit. But each took pleasure in being able to continue it without feeling the least fatigue. They were however encouraged by finding some articles of clothing belonging to the men they were

looking for, and among others thing a
mittin with the initials of Rowland
Coffin, upon it one of the crew of the
ship globe -

While at anchor at this in-
let we attempted to haul the Schooner
through it into the inland sea, where
the water was perfectly smooth. At high
water the depth being about eleven feet
and a few inches, the draft of the Schooner
was about eleven feet, we hoisted
out the bows and other things to
lighten her, and made the attempt
but the tide was not quite high enough
and she grounded but without receiv-
ing the least injury. We were compelled
to heave all aback; get an anchor
out astern and haul off. The Capt.
intended to try it again on the next day at
high tide; but concluded after we had ascertained
the immense length of the island; it would
be unnecessary labour to lie here and
make the searching gang retrace their
steps to so great a distance for fresh
supplies of provisions. He determined
to go down to that part of the Isl.
which they were travelling over -

In the morning of the 26th November
the vessel having dragged her anchor
off the coral bank, made sail and stood
down the Inlet to the N^W; when about
20 miles from the place we left, we dis-
covered the searching party penetrating
through the bushes near the beach, as
yet they had heard nothing of the men
but the natives appeared to understand
perfectly well what we were in pur-
suit of - We the same afternoon came
to anchor under the lee of a point
of land, where we had the misfortune
to lose our purgion Doctor Benj^r Will
who died of a disease of the liver, the
loss of his valuable services were much
to be lamented; particularly at this time
when so far from any part of the civilized
part of the world and when engaged upon
duty where accidents which require sur-
gical aid, were so likely to befall us, &
where we were so ignorant of the effects
of the climate, or the local diseases
which might have existed -

Thus far those
engaged upon the expedition had been

not only unobtrusive but very kindly treated
by the Natives, as they passed over the Ist.
whenever they came to a village to remain
during the night, the inhabitants invari-
ably vacated some of their huts for
the accommodation of the visitors and
would probably have furnished them
with spirits had it have been in their
power. Many of the natives accompan-
ied ~~us~~ through all their excursions
as if wishing to assist them in their researches
should it be necessary from the ignorance of
the place and of the language spoken.
November 26th they found upon a small isthmus
upon the Northth part of the Island, a large
quantity of staves, pieces of rigging canvas &c.
and upon digging found the skeleton of
a man which they supposed to be that of
Cumnock, the Chief Mutineer, it happened
as we afterwards to be one of the crew of
the Ship Globe, who was buried near Cum-
stock. Proceeding a few miles farther to
another isthmus, the Natives suddenly as-
sumed a contrary disposition to that heret-
ofore shown by them - a large assembly
was made; a confused babbling to place

among them, and they all appeared armed with spears, clubs and stones - This had a very threatening appearance, and the Lieut of the expedition being suspicious of their hostile intentions, and finding almost all his firearms wet by the rain that fore noon so that their utility was doubtful, thought it prudent to return to the isthmus he had left, so that the party got into the boat carefully avoiding to show any apprehension of the natives; and when near the place a canoe was just leaving the beach with a number of natives who had torn down and carried off the hut in which the party had lodged the night before, as if determined to leave them no shelter -

We heard afterwards that this bustle was an intended attack upon our men, but their Chiefs not being present, it was considered unlawful to undertake it until they were there - Lieut H. despatin messengers to inform the Captain of the aspect of affairs, with directions to bring a fresh supply of ammunition and provisions. The Captain immediately fitted out the

Launch, with about 12 men, under the charge
of the 1st Lieut. and a Mid^l, to carry our
plies to Mr. H. - and then to commence
a search at the other extremity of the
Island coming down to meet Lt. H's party
so that there would be no way of retreat
before either party, should those they were
in pursuit of exist, they would be between
the two parties - the same evening the wind
favouring them, they were enabled to overtake
Lt. H's party to leave him his supplies
and proceed on - the next morning (Sun)
sailed 30th whilst endeavouring to beat
up along the island in the inland sea
(for they had peeped into it through one
of the passages the night before they
left the peepel) the wind having changed
against them, they were only able to fetch
a small point which they were trying to
pass - approaching near the point
they were almost paralysed by surprise to
see a man standing upon a small em-
minence; addressing them in these words
"Ship mates don't come on shore here
unless you are all armed or they will
kill you" though a white man

his skin had almost opened the colour
of the natives by exposure to the sun
and his garb was precisely that of the
inhabitants, with his shawl long and tied
up in a knot behind after their fashion.
The boat was immediately run upon the
shore beach and her crew marched up with
their arms in order. This young man proved
to be William Lay, one of the crew of the
Ship Globe a native of Connecticut, of
the age of 20 years, who had never been to
sea before, and was a perfect novice in
the sword, among others had been made a
mere submissive instrument of their
unrelenting atrocity - the scene was truly
affecting; when they advanced from the
boat near enough to him, lay with a
mixture of fear, joy, and anguish, threw
himself upon Mr. Pausling, exclaiming with
a faltering voice "I am your man", a short
distance from him was a large collection
of natives, sitting down with their high chiefs
whom Lay had persuaded to remain there
until he could decay the white ^{men} from
the boat, then they were to rise up and
take them when off their guard and kill

them with stones &c. This however - they would
not consent to, until they had consulted
their oracles, which favoured their strata-
gem - he impressed them with the idea, that
he disliked white men, and they at length of
his persuasion consented to his hiring the
boat; had he not have succeeded in this, they
would have either concealed him, or engaged them
after showing spoke to Mr Paulding he turned and
told the Natives that they must sit down or
the white men would annihilate them, they im-
mediately obeyed the mandate; and thus remain
until Mr P. advanced up to them - Upon
seeing Lay go to the boat to leave them; they
were at once involved in surprise at the
mysterious transaction which left them so
completely in the dark - Lay with the others
had got into the boat; when he was for some
time frantic with joy, and except of feeling
which bursting forth so as almost to destroy
his power of utterance; as he was getting into
the boat he turned confusedly to the Natives
and told them that saying I must go with
them or they will kill me, on the con-
trary he would sometimes speak to
an - even in the Mulgrave language
forgetting the distinction; so completely was

the phereft of his senses by his new prospect -
Lieut. T.'s first inquiry was where the others
who had been left by the Globe were - Lay
informed him that they had all been killed
by the Natives excepting one besides himself
whose name was Cyrus Hurpey, and at a small
Island a few miles above; where they immedi-
ately proceeded with the boat - as soon as
they arrived at this place Lt. T. presenting
a pistole to the breast of the old man with
whom he lived Hurpey lived, threatening him
through the interpretation of Lay with instant
death if he did not immediately produce
Hurpey; was at this time in the woods but did
not answer when called supposing he was
wanted to be employed at some laborious
work which was not unusual, but perceiving
some bustle and hearing the repetition of
the word which means white man
he came forth not having had the least
intimation of their approach of those who
proved to be his deliverers - This young man
was about 19 or 20 years of age - he appeared
with a small piece of an old blanket about
his loins, his hair long and his skin very
tanned - He was for some time much
confused apparently not able to realize

the information given to him by his eyes - This
surprise appeared to operate upon him dif-
ferently, from the effect it had upon Lay
owing to his different disposition; it appeared
rather to produce a phlegmatic stupor to
gether with a seeming bashfulness - He had
ever informed Mr. P. that the man with
whom he lived had treated him very well
The old fellow was much alarmed, but
was kindly treated by Lt. P. - after having
heard the story of Thurpy; he even went
with them in the boat a part of the way
to the vessel but when not quite half
way his courage failed him and he left
them - The same night they were anchored on
account of the contrary tide - During the whole
night the old man did not sleep but lay
talking and holding fast of Lt. P. - apparently
in a perfect tremor with fear - Thurpy in
posting with the old man's wife, she held
on to him, so affected with the separation
that she shed tears of parental affection -
The ~~two~~ young men were never divested of
their savage apparel and decently draped by
the officers in the boat - The sailors appar-
ed eager to deprive themselves of their

clothing to bestow on these ten unfortunate
young men. But the officers in the boat
fortunately had clothes enough with them
which rendered this necessary and they were
in a few minutes decently clad. The poor young
men were much mortified, though without
reason at their appearance and made
many apologies for their nakedness - They
appeared unexperienced and not corrupted
by the witness of villainous scenes they had wit-
nessed. Lay was taken in the ^{drift} in which he
was found, up to the place where the boy
was found - which was several miles
distant, in order that the natives might
know them more readily and by that means
the boy might be more easily found - They
now proceeded towards the vessel in forming
Lieut. Holmes, on their way, who was still
pursuing his search and who returned with
his boat when the affair was related to him.
One can scarcely imagine the interesting
and affecting appearance of these young
men when they arrived on board the
Schooner, and were presented to the Capt.
who feelingly shook them by the hand
with tears of sympathy for their trying
scenes and hardships which they had

experienced at so early an age - Their hair
was long and soft hanging down upon
their shoulders, anointed with coconut
oil, and the beard of the elder had grown
bushy - The long hair gave them an in-
teresting and rather effeminate appearance
which is indescribable - The countenance of
the elder one was rather painful and
haggard indicating thoughtfulness; his
^{body} ~~body~~ lean, ~~from~~ long from existence upon
a scarcity of substantial food - That of the
younger was more lively, and his body more
fleshy having fished where considerable quan-
tities of fish were taken - After some enquiries
they were fitted out with clothes and made
comfortable, they were fitted ~~to~~ ^{and} were
useful as interpreters for they had acquired
a knowledge of the Melgrave language,
which enabled them to speak it as well if
not better (from their long want of practice)
than their own - It was natural that we
should enquire a little about the history
of the charges and strange circumstances
they had seen since they had left their homes
It was briefly this - These two young lads
one (Lay) from Connecticut the other

a native of the Island of St. Andrew's, went out upon a whaling voyage in the American Ship Globe of the latter place, with a number of others who had scarcely been two leagues from their paternal homes before - A man named Camstock, a boat steerer on board the same vessel (an active ^{restless} turbulent, and unprincipled fellow) conceived a plan to mutiny and murder the officers and take the ship; this plot was carried into execution by the assistance of two or three confederates - The two young men had a slight intimation of the affair the same evening it took place, and when upon the top side yard reefing that sail attempted to give information of it to the mate who was on the yard near him, but unfortunately one of the desperate conspirators happened to be between him and the mate which prevented it for had the least inclination to do this plan shown, this mutineer who was suspicious and inferior his guard would have thrown him over the yard into the sea to prevent the discovery of the affair - That night they murdered the officers of the vessel beginning with the Captain, in a most ^{horrible and} bloody manner - The ship was then taken to Sum- mer's Island one of the Kingsmill Group

but finding the inhabitants very peaceable
after firing some small arms against them they
concluded to go to the Burial grounds, where
Cornstock the chief murderer whom it
seems was a good navigator, knew there
were but few inhabitants and those
very friendly to strangers - they accordingly
went there throwing overboard all the oil
that had been collected and commenced
discharging the vessel of every thing intending
as soon as this was done to destroy her -
As might be expected a dispute soon arose be-
tween Cornstock, and Paine, the second man
in power, the latter accusing the former of
attempting to stir up the Natives to murder
his companions; Paine challenged Cornstock
to fight with muskets but he refused -
The former being more popular instituted
a Tribunal - ~~the former being~~ tried Cornstock
in his absence found him guilty and shot him
as he was returning from the beach -
A few nights after Smith, another of the
Boat steers belonging to the ship an action
intelligent fellow being on board with
five others cut the cables before mid-
night and escaped with the ship, steering

as well as he could without even the assistance
of a boat for ~~Chili~~ to ascertain the latitude
there was fortunately a good supply of provisions
and water on board, though a large quantity
of the former had been taken on shore it seems
however they did not think of taking the pearls
from the girds or it is probable no tidings of
that ship or her crew would have ever been
heard of by those interested - They however
luckily made the continent of America
about Chili, went into the Port of Valparaiso
and were from thence sent home by the
American Consul - Of those left upon the
island consisting of in number, Paine
was their Chief, they were never without
their loaded muskets whenever they went
Paine it appears sometimes amused them
self by firing blank cartridges at the Na-
tives which created ~~great~~ ^{great} alarm among
them - He afterwards held a conference with
these natives and as he thought by the
signs ~~that~~ were exchanged between
them, that he had made peace and
gained their friendship - Under this im-
pression he directed his companions to
lay aside their arms as there was no dan-
ger - This was a fatal and misplac-

confidence - About six days after they had
arrived here, they ~~were~~^{while} boiling some beef
(a great many parcels of which had been
left by the ship) for their dinner the
natives collected about them without
giving them the least previous suspicion.
The same clamorous and almost simi-
laneously upraised them with spears and
stones, they considered this a daring at-
tempt for they had previously consid-
ered the white men invulnerable at
least that savages did not possess physical
power enough to make the least impres-
sion upon them. Daine was not present
at this time but was killed a short time
before on another part of the island -
They first knocked them down with large
stones and then bruised their heads as
we are accustomed to bruise the heads of
serpents - Lay and Harper chanced not to
be struck as yet, though they were await-
ing the fate of their companions when
two old men with their wives ran for-
ward clinging to these two young men
interceded for them and appeared willing
to sacrifice their own lives in their defence.

They in this manner escaped without being able to assign a reason for this sudden formed friendship - Lay however states that the old women who assisted in his rescue must have become attached to him for defending her when his companions several times attempted to terror and frighten her - Hurry preserving his bible which had fallen upon the ground went off with his benefactor and Lay was taken away by his with whom they afterwards lived - they represent the sight as being the most shocking that can be imagined - One young lad of about fifteen years of age was attempting to make his escape when an old woman (plunged a spear which she had got from the ship) into his back; he fell lifeless, but after a moment recovered strength sufficient to raise himself upon his knees - In this posture with tears pouring from his eyes; he in the most supplicating voice implored her to spare his life, but in vain! she raised her spear, shortening her countenance in execration gave the decisive stroke - numbers immediately ran up pelted his head with stones until his skull was broken his eyes gushed out and his countenance completely disfigured - This unfortunate young man, was an interesting and promising youth, by name Columbus North - others suffered

in a similar manner - Hopsy and Lay were allowed the next day to enter the bodies of their possibly mangled bodies of their companions, but they were strictly prohibited by the natives not to bury them over a foot deep so that they were merely covered up in the sand and when the flesh became sufficiently putrefied they took their bones and made them into various articles for ornaments and useful purposes - They even insisted upon these two young men assisting in this work, so they were reduced to the cruel necessity of manufacturing their companions bones into needles &c. —

They both heard of the arrival of our vessel when we first arrived anchored, and Hopsy with his benefactor set out in a canoe, to go up to the island where she was, but they were driven back by the tide after which the Chiefs being alarmed prohibited a second attempt, though Hopsy pretended not to wish to have the least communication with the white men of the Schooner - The distance between the Island we first anchored at and the main is several miles, yet news and accounts of our actions were given constantly conveyed to the Islands where Lay & Hopsy were - From the description given of the vessel by the natives they supposed her to be a Man of War although they had never seen one before - When the Schooner afterwards went down to the Island, where it has been observed the canoe

were hoisted up on the beach - Lay was in a hut
not 25 feet from where the Captain landed with his
boat, but the Natives had concealed him in the up-
per part of the hut under the guard of several women
and a Native, who stood over him with a large
stone to kill him in case he should attempt to make
a noise - He saw the Captain, with his epaulet which
confirmed her to be an American Man of War -
yet dared not attempt to escape as the boats crew
appeared to him to be but few and not well armed
fearful of sacrificing their lives as well as his own
and knowing there would be a thorough search made
adopted the prudent plan of remaining silent -
He was carried off to the Northern extremity of the
island, where we found him, the next morning
in the Canoe, which I remarked went off hastily
before daylight, the men had to experience the trying
and vexatious feeling of passing in full view of
the Schooner, with daring to attempt to get to her -
The two young men were now both closely watched,
although they pretended they wished to avoid the
white men as much as possible - Every motion of
the searching party was observed, and information
of their proceedings carried promptly to the Chiefs - They
supposed that as soon as we learned they had slain
the crew of the Globe, we would revenge it and
probably exterminate them; which they did not doubt

we had power to do, for they particularly dreaded our
large guns, and supposed that with them we could
as they expressed easily shoot their island away -
They came to a determination to treat us kindly and
when we thought them perfectly friendly and were
off our guard they intended suddenly to fall upon
and destroy us - They even had plain a plan to take
the Schooner in the following manner - While part
of the crew were on shore, several of the natives
were to swim off to the vessel, take the men who
off their guard and throw them over-board, those
that remained in the water were to drown them
in case we should fire on them those in the water
were by their activity in diving to dodge the ball - In
the meantime those on shore were to fall on the
watering party and massacre them - So confident
were they of success that they had assembled their
cannoes at the place before mentioned and dis-
puted about the spoils, and about the choice of the
boys, who were to be preserved as hostages after
the capture of the Schooner; but their own conscience
destruction as inevitable if the white men
discovered the fact of their having murdered the
crew of the glabe - Although they were suspicious
of these two men yet they consulted them upon
most occasions and greatly regarded their opinion

It appears that this plan was not formed from barbarous inclination merely to rob and murder but they considered it as necessary for their own preservation to exterminate the white men, who they expected would totally destroy them when they ascertained the fate of their countrymen, indeed they were in continual panic - and when Lay and Hopsy proved treacherous to them, they considered their situation as deplorable and almost desperate - The few that came on board at first occasionally, now discontinued their visits; their object in coming was to attain information from the High Chiefs, to whom they acted as spies - However even the Captain, informed them through our newly acquired interpreters that he would not injure them while they remained peaceable - A few canoes in these promises came on board occasionally and one or two remained all night with their two friends, who had lately deserted them; but they frequently expressed great apprehension and thought they were running a great risk in remaining among us - The Captain a few days after sent word to the High Chiefs that he wished to see them either on board the vessel or in a Cocconut grove near the beach, this they were afraid to comply with supposing this was the time appointed for their punishment - The Captain then informed

them, that he would give them until the next morning to comply with his request, should they do so he would not injure them; but if they did not he would send destruction upon the island, and would make the whole land ring a shout their ears. At the same time he left a white handkerchief, with an old woman, which was to be hoisted upon a pole, when the Chiefs should be assembled - All this greatly alarmed them early the next morning the old woman was seen waving the handkerchief upon a stick, this was immediately answered by a white flag at the Fore Royal mast head of the Schooner, according to the engagement - An officer was sent ashore and found the two High Chiefs with a large collection of attendants both males and females waiting patiently for the Great High Chief (as they styled the Captain) and ready to comply with to whatever he demanded of them, or to obey any orders he should give - Shortly after he went on shore in uniform with an interpreter, where he held a conference with the Chief; He told them of the character and conduct of the men they had killed that he could not punish them nor could he blame them for revengeing the insults and bad conduct of those white men, at the same time he told them

Had they killed the two innocent ones, that were pre-
served, he should have taken ^{vengeance} upon them; and
that thereafter they never must molest white men, who
should chance to fall among them, if they did he would
know it return and chastise them to which they faith-
fully complied promised to be obedient. He then pre-
sented them with some iron instruments and other things
which pleased them greatly, they also presented him
with handsome mats &c. so that there was now a
goodly friendly understanding between both parties.
The Captain told them they must bring him the
Whale boat and Suvivel of the Globe, which he was
informed they had concealed in the bushes, these
they readily brought forth, but wanted the white man
to assist in carrying them, to which he replied they had
carried them away and could as easily bring them
back. The Captain offered to caulk and repair a
large canoe belonging to the High Chief, this offer he
joyfully accepted and they almost paid homage to
the Carpenter who did it regarding for his mechanical
abilities as a superior being. The conversation became
general among them when the Captain observed to
pointing to a chief observed to say, that he did not
like that fellows countenance, the chief observed
it and immediately enquired of him what the
Great Chief said, he without reflection told him

a few minutes afterwards got up and went out
and the next day was found a corpse in the woods.
The second Chief with a number of others came on
board that day, and went away delighted and
loaded with ~~boards~~ presents of beads &c. - The
~~Thigh Chief also visited us and the Captain ordered~~
~~us to present him to let him find gun, but~~
~~we were afraid the Council would disagree.~~

December 21st we weighed anchor, and went up to
the peninsula, where the mutineers first landed and
where Cornstock was buried. - There several boat
loads of staves were ~~procured~~ collected from the
large quantity upon the beach, where there was also
a quantity of canvas and Bolt rope. He afterwards
took in a supply of wood there, and dug up the Gut
lap which was buried with Cornstock - After this
we returned and at the place we last left -

When the Thigh Chief with his family came on
board and were much astonished at the wonders
he saw, he received many presents, when the Royal
family left the Schooner. His son about five years
of age became quite attached to the first Lieut.
and was a great favorite on board coming
frequently but seldom without bringing ~~me~~ a
mat, some Coconuts, or something else to present
to the first Lieut, who also made him many presents.

my presents - This little child of nature was very
desirous of going to America, as he called America,
and his father was quite willing to consent to his de-
parture - This man was a High Chief, by inheritance
and was a man of a ^{very} remarkable and prepossessing ap-
pearance - He had visited all the neighbouring islands
which were governed by his father, which none had
done before - His mind became restless and to employ
it he raised a conspiracy against his father, and
endeavoured to usurp the government of the different
islands, after some difficulty he succeeded in driving
him from the island, and remained ^{himself} a despot
or monarch - His countenance was remarkably in-
telligent and bespoke a thoughtful reflecting mind -
His features were regular and altogether comely -
He had an expression of countenance which resem-
bled that of General Bolivar, although there was reg-
ularity and beauty in the formation of his features
yet there was a certain demure and otherwise in-
explicable resemblance, which was observed by all
who had observed them both - Perhaps his natur-
al talents and capacity were as great; and had
he the same advantages for their cultivation and
refinement, who can say that he might not have
made as great a man; he might have become as
bright star in the constellations of heroes or Phil

sophers Perhaps in these miserable and little known islands may be concealed the genius of Washington, Newton and Locke, and only like the unpolished gem requires but the skilful hand of the lapidary to make them shine forth with refulgent splendor.

Among other things given to the Chief, were several gilt medals with the names of President Monroe and several of our Naval ~~these~~ Commanders who distinguished themselves during the late war, among them was the of Hull - This may serve to let vessels which may hereafter touch here know that the island has been previously visited by Americans - The High Chief while on board was asked if he wished to hear a gun fired to which he answered no saying it would hurt his ear, they have a fearful idea of the effect of a cannon - They take great notice of things ^{which} ~~that~~ are strange to them and are very particular in retaining their appearance in their memory - Those who first visited the vessel described her external appearance exactly to Lay, they told him the number of guns and men she carried, and even noticed some small spears we had gotten from other islands, then they supposed we got by killing the seamen and taking them from them - They understood that gun powder (which they examined) was the cause of the effect produced by firearms, but supposed it to be a species of

sand, and declared there was no great danger to be apprehended from its explosion among them, as they were confident there was no sand of the same kind upon their island, so that as there was none for it to come in conjunction with to cause the explosion, no great injury could be received from it -

The appearance of the Mulgrave islands is similar to all the low islands we have visited present the same rich green appearance, but affording little variety of scenery - the inhabitants are rather a small race with appearance of strength; their dress is neat consisting of the bark of a vine split in shreds attached to a band woven of grass which is girt about their loins and secured with a red cord of variegated colours - The shreds hang down below their knees like fringe, over this ^{in front} upon special occasion they wear a beautifully woven mat of about two feet in diameter the hair and beads are long, the former tied up in a knot behind - The dress of the females is two mats rather larger than those of the males, the one worn before and the other behind - This dress is perfectly neat and more modest than any we have seen at the uncivilized

islands touched at - Their dispositions have every appearance of mildness and good nature nor on the least noisy or clamorous in their conversation; but appear to be a modest, mild, silent people, possessing great taste and ingenuity and a thoroughly unwarlike disposition, although we had no instance of their deceit & subtlety yet it must be remembered they were provoked to the outrage by the lawless strangers who intruded themselves among them, and supposing we had come to avenge their deaths, and perhaps to exterminate them their lying plans to kill us thereby to prevent their own destruction was no more than act of self defence, it is certain this plan was not laid either with a cruel malicious intention nor the acquisition of plunder - They are not always tattooed though many of them are tastefully marked, the line being brought from the shoulders down to a point upon the breast, so as to resemble the bark chief worn about the shoulder of females in our country. This operation appears as if performed with great pain to those operated upon - The women are very handsome for ~~resembling~~ any others seen during the voyage, though their skin is darker than those of the Marquesas, these are more beautiful females in proportion to the

population than perhaps in any other part of the world, their beauty developing itself in spite of the dark skin which seems as if trying to over shade the lustre which might grace the fairest females of any clime - These females have generally an aversion to whites although they frequently from lucrative motives affect a regard for them.

The modesty of both sexes is remarkable, any indelicate exposure of the body or obscenity of language particularly in presence of females is considered almost a crime among them, but they are not nice in either respect among white men whom they consider as ~~not~~ very immodest race - This opinion ^{has} they formed from some accidental occurrences, which took place from the mistaken supposition that the natives had no idea of decency it is but just to say they are an excellent ^{kind} people when their uncivilized state is considered and we had many proofs of their honesty. It is but just to say they are an excellent kind people when their uncivilized state is considered, and we had many proofs of their honesty than is scarcely a wound to be seen upon their bodies, which makes it reasonable to suppose they are seldom engaged in war. Their domestic peace however has been disturbed by internal conspiracies formed by some ambitious and aspiring character and

them. Their form of government is a kind of monarchical aristocracy the succession to the situation of High Chief is strictly hereditary and frequently devolves upon a female, who happens to fall in the line of succession - There are also chiefs of different grades who assist in the government, but the power of the High Chief is absolute; not a particle of food is cooked, either fish or vegetables, that a large portion is carried to him to dispose of at will, an omission to do this, which is never known to take place, would be death to the offender. The High Chief is considered a ~~perfect~~ ^{wise} distributor and owner of every thing but in other respects he never makes exorbitant requisitions - The number of inhabitants at these islands is very small no would they support a large population - Arrowroot was found growing there spontaneously but was not known to the inhabitants - In a very scarce season they are compelled to eat small bitter berries or anything they can get yet they have never discovered this valuable and nutritious vegetable arrowroot - Murder some times takes place among them, it is not considered a great offence unless committed

upon a chief when the offender is punished with death, but when a man of low rank is slain by one in the heat of passion no notice is taken of it unless the friends think proper to slay the murderer in return - It sometimes happens that one kills another and throws him in the sea in a fit of rage, when they are in their canoes, sailing or fishing - The subsistence of these people is upon bread fruit of which there are large quantities, fish, and a vegetable growing upon a tree which they call Bups, this appears like a species of suspicious pineapple, but has no resemblance in taste or in its internal appearance, being a very fibrous substance separated in parts similar to corn; the internal or kernel only is edible the exterior being a hard substance or shell, they also have coconuts but in no great abundance upon which account they are very scarce of them, and use them but seldom and then only when breadfruit is scarce at this season they live miserably upon Bups, a few fish, and occasionally coconuts. - They cook these Bups, and breadfruit, they first peel off them in leaves and then place them in a hole in the ground which has been previously heated by fire and then cover them with hot earth.

fish in damp weather, they place over a slow fire
and smoke them by ~~the process~~ which means they
are preserved for several weeks, however they have
no hesitation about eating fish, in a state of
putrefaction. We found them very fond of bread,
and they even eat the beef and pork which was
left by the Globe, upon the beach after they had
been informed what it was. The two young
white men, who lived upon the island, found
their mistake in giving information of its good
qualities for they soon denounced it all - Frequently
when bread was given to one, others would run
hastily and snatch apart, this was never taken
ill by ~~these~~ the one possessing it, but rather
as a thing expected, or sometimes laughed at as
a joke, indeed generally when any thing of this
kind was given to one of them, he distributed
it liberally among others present, this certainly
evinces a generous and kind disposition which
would show to advantage among the most civil
and people -

Their houses are very neatly constructed
generally two stories high, the lower part open, the
upper, used to contain their property and for the
men to sleep in, the women sleep below the tops
of their houses are covered with the species
pineapple - These houses or huts are very low

and small seldom not over eight or ten feet in height
the interior is kept very clean and neat. Pretty
that is cocks & hens were found here but these
are never eaten by the natives, who consider them
as unclean, many of these are found wild in the
woods - they are very fond of domesticating a
species of white fish hawk, which they take from
the nest when young and preserve with great care,
the feathers of this bird is a delicate white and
used to ornament themselves - Rats of rather of rather
a small species are very abundant here, the isl^d?
are really infested with them, they sometimes gnaw
the people & children while sleeping; this induced the
Capt. to send a female cat and kitten on shore
to destroy these animals, numbers of them have
been destroyed upon one part of the island
where there is a male cat, they were charged
to keep these cats all in one place, which if
they do may probably exterminate these pests
or at least diminish their destructive operations
For they eat of almost every thing, even climbing
the trees and destroying the bread fruit - The Capt
also presented the chief with a male & female
pig, they were delighted beyond measure for
sometimes they carried them about in their arms
scarcely able to realize their new acquisition -
but at first they were so stupid as to keep them

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separate, until directed to the contrary - If care
be taken of these animals almost inconceivable
advantage may be received from them, indeed
they will prove a perfect blessing - Until this
time, rats were the only quadrupeds among them
a great variety of seed ~~were~~ also planted here
both fruit & vegetable & even cotton - Water-
melons, had grown several inches above the
earth before we left there - but there is great
danger of these seeds being destroyed by the rats
not only by being dug up, but even the fruit and
stalk may be eaten by them, for they eat every
thing of this kind, so that there is but little
probability of their arriving to perfection -

O Monday States' Prison

Some
Fear
Kind

Legation de Hongrie

